MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1982

Israel

Shooting of London Ambassador -- Israel's Ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov was rushed to the hospital in critical condition after being shot in the head near a London hotel late on 3 June, Jerusalem radio reported. His assailant was wounded and captured by police and two more suspects were subsequently arrested. The three men were carrying Jordanian and Iraqi passports but are believed to be Palestinians, according to the LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he was "shocked" by the "criminal attack" staged by Arab terrorists and asserted that the wave of terrorist acts against Israeli representatives throughout the world is being renewed, Jerusalem radio noted. In an interview with IDF radio, an Israeli military analyst opined that the PLO is undoubtedly connected with the attack and that it is hard to believe such an attack will pass without an Israeli reaction.

The PLO's London representative denied responsibility for the assassination attempt, according to the LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION. Asserting that the attack served Israeli and not Palestinian interests, he said it will be used by the Israeli Government to justify further attacks on Palestinians in Lebanon. However, political sources in Jerusalem rejected the PLO denial, saying the question of which organization the assassins were acting for is unimportant since all the terrorist organizations are under the PLO's umbrella, IDF radio reported.

Shamir Call for PLO Liquidation — One should aim at the final liquidation of the PLO as a terrorist and political element since only this will prepare the ground for "completing" the Camp David process and make possible the signing of peace agreements with the rest of Israel's neighbors, Foreign Minister Shamir said in remarks transmitted by ITIM on 3 June.

Genscher Visit -- Visiting FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held separate meetings with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir, according to Jerusalem radio and television reports. Begin said Europe should take care not to suggest a solution to the Middle East conflict that endangers the well-being of the Jewish people and Genscher replied that the European countries do not intend to impose a solution unacceptable to Israel, the television reported.

Egypt

'Ali U.S. Visit, Summit and Autonomy Issues — During his forthcoming visit to Washington, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deliver an important message to President Ronald Reagan from President Husni Mubarak, MENA reported citing AL-AHRAM. The message deals with the Iran-Iraq war, the reactivation of the Palestinian autonomy talks and bilateral relations, the report said. Noting that the ending of the Iran-Iraq war and the realization of progress in the autonomy discussions would contribute to stability in the Middle East, AL-AHRAM said Egypt wants to hold separate ministerial negotiations with Israel and the United States to ascertain their stands on the autonomy issue. This will determine the possibility of holding a tripartite summit among the three states. "Expediting" the summit will not produce the desired results, AL-AHRAM added. Therefore, discussions at ministerial and expert level are necessary to prepare for such a summit. Meanwhile, Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reported that Mubarak is resisting U.S. pressure to attend a tripartite summit with Reagan and Begin because he considers such a meeting to be futile unless Israel makes new concessions.

According to another AL-AHRAM report cited by MENA, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usumah al-Baz has submitted a report to Mubarak emphasizing that Egypt considers:
1) It is necessary to resume the autonomy talks to end current conditions in the West

Bank and Gaza; 2) it is possible at a future stage to hold a tripartite summit to resolve urgent issues; 3) it is necessary to avoid procedural differences such as the venue for holding the negotiations.

Abu Ghazalah Interview -- Because Gulf oil is transported through Egyptian territory, the Gulf's security falls within the framework of Egyptian interests, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said in an interview with the weekly AL-MUSAWWAR reported by MENA. Abu Ghazalah said responsibility for Gulf security lies with the Arab nation, which can create a deterrent force capable of defending this security provided intentions are sincere. According to AFP, he also told AL-MUSAWWAR that Egypt is studying a proposal by Britain and France for joint military exercises with the Egyptian Army.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- Iraqi forward units pounded Iranian positions in the Khorramshahr area and fighter planes raided Iranian troop concentrations in the southern sector of the operational theater, according to a military communique carried by INA.

According to an armed forces communique carried by Tehran radio, exchanges of fire continued on most fronts in the southern areas of Iran with the heaviest exchanges taking place in the Kushk and Shalamcheh regions.

Iraqi Commentary -- Iraqi aircraft will deal a "fatal blow" to Iran next time it shells Iraqi cities and civilian installations, INA reported citing an ATH-THAWRAH commentary, INA noted that the commentary brought to mind previous Iraqi warnings and the Iraqi aircraft raids against Khark Island and the Tabriz refinery.

Peace Plan -- The GCC foreign ministers have drawn up a three-point peace plan to end the Iran-Iraq war, according to well-informed sources close to the council cited by Kuwait's AL-ANBA'. The plan calls for a cease-fire, Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory to the common international border based on the 1975 Algiers agreement and negotiations with third parties to solve disputed issues.

Iraq

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet officials on bilateral relations, the situation in the region and other issues of mutual interest, INA reported.

Iran-Kuwait Relations

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, 'Ali Shams Ardakani, sent a message to the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce warning traders not to use the term "Arabian Gulf"on shipping manifests, AL-ANBA' reported citing chamber sources. The envoy's message said Iranian authorities would intercept ships heading for Kuwait if the Gulf is referred to as the Arabian Gulf and not the Persian Gulf, AL-ANBA' claimed. In a letter published by the paper, the chamber's legal adviser confirmed that the chamber had received a circular from the Iranian Embassy which announced that ship owners should use the term "Persian Gulf" on their documents, but he denied the circular had mentioned that Iranian authorities would search, intercept or waylay ships coming to Kuwait.

Meanwhile an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman categorically denied that Iran had issued any such warning to the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce, Tehran radio reported. Nevertheless, Ardakani admitted he had spoken to the chamber on the subject and had pointed out the "historic and traditional" name of the Gulf, according to Kuwait's ARAB TIMES.

Kuwait

The first secretary of the Kuwaiti Embassy in New Delhi was shot and killed near his home, KUNA reported citing the Kuwaiti ambassador to India.

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U.S. UNILATERAL ACTION IN MIDEAST 'IMPOSSIBLE'

JN030652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Philip Habib and the Last of U.S. Actions"]

[Text] International U.S. activity, particularly in Europe and the Middle East, appears to be suddenly awakening, but essentially it is a race to catch up with events and regain control before things get out of hand. We may not be concerned with the details of what the Americans are doing in Europe -- their problems, their successes and failures -- but we are concerned with what the Americans are doing and will do in our region because they are concentrating on the Palestinian circle and Lebanon since all their plots are conceived in this region.

The Americans have stated this several times and shown it in their practices and now here comes Philip Habib again, a few days after Draper's departure. Their common target is the Palestinian Revolution, whether in its wider popular circle in the occupied territories or its military presence in southern Lebanon. The Palestinian Revolution and its allies, the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, pose an increasing source of annoyance to the U.S. programs and plots which will fail as long as a strong Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist alliance remains. Hence, this alliance must be weakened to permit a smooth U.S. entry into the entire region.

The U.S. miscalculations lie in the impossibility of striking at the Palestinian Revolution as well as the impossibility of U.S. unilateral action in our region. Frankly speaking, the United States cannot continue its journey in the Middle East without the USSR ignoring its presence as a superpower with an immense responsibility for world peace and stability, as well as its main responsibilities toward solving major international issues, the most important of which is the Palestinian question and its concomitants.

The Americans attempted to undertake unilateral action in the region and to impose their solutions on it. We saw the results of such U.S. unilateral action in the region and we saw how the Americans played the peace game to enable them to establish military alliances in the region to increase U.S. influence and control its resources and peoples. The U.S. unilateral action failed to achieve peace even within the context of U.S. slogans, creating an explosive situation in the region and a whirlpool of instability and conflict and slamming the door on the new U.S. attempts. The arbitrary U.S. unilateral action was firmly rejected by the region's countries and forces who had asserted that this region belongs to its people and they should agree to the solutions of its problems.

The United States may ignore the people of this region but they have powerful allies who respect them, their right to self-determination, their right to national independence and their values, traditions and aims. These allies do not base their solutions on the oil perspective but upon a principled one which does not conflict with the just demands of the region's people. The Americans, by ignoring this political fact, attempting to continue unilateral action and by sending envoys and experts to prolong their unilateral presence in the region, confirm an explosive imperialist policy which will not only affect the region's people and their rights but will inevitably poison the international situation and will consequently endanger world peace.

Prior to his arrival in the Middle East, Philip Habib was asked his opinion of the statement by the Lebanese foreign minister in which he said that the USSR's point of view regarding the Middle East issues must be respected. Philip Habib's reply, far from being truthful or objective, was vague but he hinted he was going to try to preserve U.S. unilateral action. Habib cannot accuse the Lebanese foreign minister of being a communist or an extremist because of his remarks on the USSR's role in the region. We all know the identity of the individuals and forces and distinguish the objective outlook from that which is suspect and biased. Whichever way one views the region's issues, the most important being the Palestinian issue and its Lebanese connection, U.S. unilateral action has no future. The only way there will be a settlement is to respect the will and rights of the region's people, and at the heart of them the Palestinian people, and to respect the views of the USSR. The USSR welcomed a settlement based on the inalienable national Palestinian rights and respect for the national independence of the rest of the Arab people. This national independence was not only distorted by U.S. unilateral action but was also diluted to build destructive military alliances in accordance with the U.S. desire.

VOP QUOTES AFP ON POSSIBILITY OF ISRAELI ATTACK

NC041100 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In London, sources of the enemy embassy in Britain have announced that the condition of the Zionist ambassador, Shlomo Argov, is still critical after a brain operation to remove bone fragments and dried blood from his head.

AFP has hinted that this incident could constitute a cover for new aggressive Zionist operations against southern Lebanon, noting [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin's statement in which he considers the U.S. request for the adoption of a moderate policy toward Lebanon as an insult, and in which he said he cannot abandon his responsibilities and policy.

The agency quotes observers as saying that in the light of this incident, Begin's remarks assume special significance. This means the Begin government may resort to exploiting this incident to the utmost to carry out aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution about which there has recently been some talk.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

NC040724 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Lebanon, who handed him an important message from the Soviet leadership on the situation in the area and the international situation, including the Soviet Union's support for the Nonaligned Movement. The message also deals with other international and regional topics.

FATAH LEADER OPPOSED TO DEALING WITH EGYPT

JN031933 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1635 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Eulogy by Fatah second-in-command Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, at the ceremony held at Beirut Arab University on 3 June marking the first week since the death of Palestinian writer 'Abidin Bsaysu -- recorded]

[Excerpts] My Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] -- my brothers and sisters in the revolution, brothers and sisters: Abu 'Asim has left us at a time when we are in dire need of his sincere, rational and courageous voice.

We have lost Abu 'Asim. We have lost this courageous voice at a time when we are in dire need of it in the present difficult days experienced by our revolution. Oh 'Abidin, you were a rose among us. You were a rose amid these wounds. You were a rose which gave a nice smell in this rotten age in which all kinds of things are happening in the Arab world. We hear the ruler of Sudan calling for a conference excluding the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. We hear some Arab traitors calling for the return of Egypt, as if it has left Camp David.

In this age, we see some Arabs regarding treason as a viewpoint. We tell them in the name of the martyr, in the name of this giant and heroic revolution and in the name of this long and difficult march -- in which we have endured a great deal and are prepared to endure more -- we tell them: We cannot go along with the traitors under Camp David. We cannot accept the argument of the U.S. administration that it will only hold a dialogue with us if we accept Resolution 242 and 338. We tell them in the name of the revolution that we reject these resolutions.

We have fought and struggled to remain free in this revolution and in this world. We reject Camp David and autonomy. The heroic Palestinian people in Nabulus, Gaza, Tulkarm and everywhere in Palestine have turned stones into bullets. These people, who have rejected autonomy at the behest of this giant revolution, cannot possibly be humbled in any way. Brothers and sisters, we are called upon to make more sacrifices and to endure more. We are [word indistinct] in this bad Arab era, but what can we do? We have no choice but to follow this difficult path.

At any rate, since when has our path been strewn with roses. Since when has this path been strewn with aromatic plants. It is a long and difficult path. This is what we have told our nation and people. As Brother Abu 'Ammar once said, this is not a picnic. We are not calling you to a picnic. We are calling you to a very long war in which thousands of martyrs will fall before final victory. If our generation does not triumph, it will at least keep our banner clean and unblemished by treason, traitors or weakening. This banner shall remain sky-high. It will be held by the younger Palestinian generation after us so that the revolution will continue until victory.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: CONTACTS AIM AT ENDING GULF WAR

GF031150 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1023 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (WAKH) -- Quoting sources it describes as very reliable, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports today that Arab contacts to be held in mid-June will concentrate on Syria, Algeria and the PLO to clear the Arab atmosphere and to hold a meeting of Arab kings and presidents or foreign ministers. The sources said the contacts will be messages to a number of Arab leaders and foreign ministers. They said Kuwait is exerting strenuous efforts in this regard to contain the Iraqi-Iranian war and prevent it from expanding. They noted that there is a consensus that a proper solution must be found, irrespective of the ideas proposed, and that this solution must be reached as soon as possible.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports that the contacts will be within the framework of the meetings of the GCC foreign ministers held in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia recently.

GULF AFFAIRS

PDRY WITHDRAWS FROM 5 JUNE MEETING WITH OMAN

GF031220 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Muscat, 3 Jun (WAKH) -- Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, received a message today from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister.

Radio Muscat reported that the message, which it described as "urgent," deals with the PDRY's retreat on its agreement to attend the meeting scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 5 June to negotiate an improvement in bilateral relations with Oman. The message was conveyed to Yusuf al-'Alawi by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Muscat.

Oman formed a delegation for this meeting including Musallam ibn 'Ali Al Bu Sa'idi, director of the Arab Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Sa'ud al-'Amshi; and a number of officials.

It should be noted that the meeting which has been scheduled to be held in Kuwait, was the result of efforts exerted by Kuwait and the UAE. They were acting on instructions from GCC countries to improve Omani-PDRY relations.

Further Report

LD031712 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June (KUNA) -- A meeting between officials from South Yemen and Oman, scheduled here next Saturday, has been postponed, a Foreign Ministry source said Thursday. The source told KUNA that South Yemen had asked for the postponement of the conference but did not decline to attend and said another date for the meeting will be fixed in future.

Kuwait conveyed the Adeni stand to the Omani Government through a message from the Kuwait deputy premier and foreign minister to the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Yusuf al-'Alawi, conveyed by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Muscat.

Shaykh as-Sabah has announced this week that foreign ministers of Oman and South Yemen, or their representatives, would meet in Kuwait to discuss the longstanding differences between them. The meeting was arranged by Shaykh as-Sabah and the UAE foreign minister, Rashid Abdallah, at the request of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, which also groups Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain in addition to Kuwait, the UAE and Oman.

Oman had agreed to attend the Kuwait meeting and named the head of the Arab Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry to lead its delegation to the negotiations.

GCC STATES SAID TO PROMOTE PLAN TO END WAR

GF031843 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 18

[Khalil Baydun dispatch]

[Text] Is the end of the Iraqi-Iranian war near? Will efforts to end the war succeed? The answer lies in the Iranian stand and the Iranian leadership's response to these efforts since Iraq has always called for an end to the fighting and for negotiations to end the dispute between the two countries. This means the key to the solution is now in Tehran's hands.

Mediation efforts have started to take a new course, because they emanate from two different situations now. The first situation is illustrated by the fact that Iraqi forces are mostly outside Iranian territory. The second is illustrated by the fact that GCC foreign ministers have set guidelines for a solution with success for these guidelines ensured on the international and Arab levels.

Well-informed sources close to the council have said international pressure in favor of a solution has come about without any obstacles from any side whatever. The United States and the EEC countries have started to make efforts, or rather to do their best, to reach a settlement for this comflict. The Soviet Union has also shown readiness to participate in such efforts. In addition the stand of the nonaligned countries is well known, and consequently this means that there is an international consensus on a solution. This consensus will come about in the form of practical pressure and persuasive steps.

As for the Arab stand, the sources said contacts are currently underway to ensure an Arab consensus on ending the crisis. Algeria, one of the countries in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, will play a prominent and significant role in the proposed solutions and will also move heaven and earth in order to ensure support for the Arab consensus, and consequently to ensure Syrian neutrality toward the crisis. Syria's neutrality is the first step on the path to Arab consensus since its stand is the effective and decisive factor. Other Arab countries will do their part in order to talk Syria into accepting this stand.

The sources added that the GCC foreign ministers proposed a three-point plan on a solution: Declaring a cease-fire between the two countries, withdrawing to the borders demarcated by the 1975 agreement, and negotiating with third parties in order to reach solutions to disputed issues.

According to the GCC states, this plan should be acceptable to both Iraq and Iran if there is an intention to end the conflict that has resulted in great material and human losses in both countries and which will probably lead to more losses if the war continues, not to mention the dangers posed to the region as a result, the foremost of these being possible expansion of war zone and foreign intervention.

The sources said among other practical proposals to heop speed up an acceptable settlement is the establishment of an international reconstruction and development fund for Iraq and Iran in which the GCC countries would be major participants in addition to other capable countries, particularly the industrialized countires. This would attenuate the impact of the war's outcome and give both countries a chance to look after their domestic affairs in the first place.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY, BENDJEDID MESSAGE

GF031106 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, met at Ar-Rifa' Palace at 1100 today with (Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi), envoy to the Algerian president, who is currently visiting Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

WAKH quoted the Algerian envoy's statement saying he met the amir and delivered a message to him from his brother President Chadli Bendjedid dealing with bilateral relations, the current Arab and international situation, current developments in the Gulf region in view of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the issues requiring consultations among the Arab countries. He said they reviewed the overall current Gulf and Arab issues. The views on all issues concerning the Arab nation were identical.

The Algerian envoy arrived in Bahrain from Kuwait this morning on a brief visit within his current tour of a number of countries in the region. He was received at the airport by Jasim Abu 'Allay, director of the Economic Department at the Foreign Ministry.

KUWAIT

IRANIAN ENVOY'S WARNING ON SHIPPING REPORTED

GF040555 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait has sent a message to 'Abd al-'Aziz Hamad as-Saqr, chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He did not send this message through the Foreign Ministry -- the required channel for correspondence between embassies and organizations or departments.

Sources at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry say the ambassador's message contains a warning to businessmen not to use the appellation Arabian Gulf in shipping manifests. The ambassador's message says the Iranian authorities may intercept ships heading to Kuwait, board and search them if the Gulf is referred to as Arabian instead of as the Persian Gulf. The sources did not say what response the chamber had decided upon and whether or not it affirmed its determination to use the term Arabian Gulf in all its transactions.

Iran Denies Issuing Warning

GF031020 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 Jun -- Iran has not issued any kind of warning to Kuwait bound commercial vessels in connection with the correct name of the Gulf, the Iranian ambassador here, 'Ali Shams Ardakani said today.

He had been quoted by a local newspaper has having warned that Kuwait bound ships would be intercepted and searched if they did not abide by the term Iran uses for the Gulf.

Ardakani said his country believed in free passage of shipping and cargo in the Gulf region and had not issued any such threat. The ambassador however admitted that he had spoken to the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce on the subject, pointing out the "historic and traditional" name.

The report in the local newspapers, about the warning, was picked up by a Western news agency and circulated around the world today.

Chamber of Commerce Denial

GF040450 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 22

["Text" of explanatory letter sent by Majid Badr Jamal ad-Din, legal adviser of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to AL-ANBA']

[Text] To the editor in chief of the newspaper AL-ANBA':

Dear sir, in reference to the article published by your newspaper under the headline "The Iranian Ambassador Warns the Chamber of Commerce," which appeared on the front page of the Wednesday 2 June issue, the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce and Industry would like to make the following explanation:

First, it is incorrect to attribute the referent news items to chamber sources because the chamber's officials did not make any statements on this issue and nobody from AL-ANBA' has asked any question in that regard.

Second, on 1 May 1982, the chamber received a letter from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 22 April 1982 -- more of a circular than an official letter -- addressed to the "Esteemed Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait" and not to the chamber's president, and signed by the acting charge d'affaires and not the ambassador.

The letter said the competent Iranian authorities have announced that all sea transportation lines owners should use the term "the Persian Gulf" on their cargo papers and shipping documents. The "circular-letter" did not mention that "Iranian authorities will search, intercept, and waylay ships coming to Kuwait...", as AL-ANBA' reported.

Third, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait returned this "circular-letter" directly to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran because its subject did not concern the chamber.

Fourth, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait wishes AL-ANBA' would pursue facts more carefully and hopes this letter will be published in full and on the front page of the Thursday 3 June 1982 issue.

With my best regards,

[Signed] Adviser of the chamber Majid Badr Jamal ad-Din

SAUDI ARABIA

PAKISTAN'S HAQ ARRIVES FOR PEACE GROUP MEETING

LD032132 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2056 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Jun (SPA) -- His Excellency Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan and a member of the Islamic peace committee, arrived here tonight to attend the fourth meeting of that committee, which begins tomorrow under the chairmanship of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca, and senior officials.

In an arrival statement his excellency said all Islamic and peace-loving states are looking forward to the meeting of the committee, which is striving to reach a peace agreement between two Muslim countries in order to spare the blood of two fraternal peoples. He expressed the hope to see the day when peace would be achieved between them. He praised the efforts of Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, to narrow the differences between the two sides and said the first plenary meeting of the committee will be held on Saturday, when the situation will become clearer.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ALGERIAN LEADER

GF040556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jun (WAKH) -- President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the current Arab situation and relations between the UAE and Algeria.

The message was conveyed by (Al-Akhbar al-Ibrahimi), envoy of the Algerian president and adviser to the presidency, when he was received by the UAE president on the evening of 3 June.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT'S ENVOY LEAVES FOR ADEN 4 JUNE

GF040656 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jun (WAKH) -- Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affairs, left Abu Dhabi for Aden today at the end of a 2-day visit to the UAE that was part of his tour of area countries.

During his visit the Iranian envoy conveyed a written message from Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on bilateral relations and current developments in the area.

AL-KHALIJ SCORES ARAB CALLS FOR EGYPT'S RETURN

GF031553 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Kept Egypt and Who Boycotted It"]

[Text] The Arab governments that suspended Egypt's membership in the Arab League, recalled their ambassadors from Cairo, took the well-known boycott measures, moved the headquarters of the Arab League to Tunis and instigated the Egyptians to rid their country and the Arabs of the Camp David accords are the same Arab governments that are demanding Egypt's return to the Arab fold, movement toward Egypt economically, politically and militarily, and open doors to delegations from the Egyptian Government. What has happened? What development made the Arab governments that signed the "minimum" decisions rip up their agreement of 1978? Do all these Arab calls, talks and statements have something to do with Arab welfare? Or is it a fact that Arab policy is not subject to logic and reason but changes and is altered according to situations agreed upon by governments and has nothing to do with the people's and supreme national interests?

To begin with we say the Egyptians, like any other Arab people, were not isolated from the Arabs. It was the ruler and political course that were isolated. Egypt, in entity and Arab role, was not isolated from central Arab issues. The ruler and political course chose to ally with Israel. Nobody, not today nor tomorrow, can outdo the Arab people, including the Egyptians, in their role in solving the major pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] problems and confronting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation in any part of the large Arab homeland.

Nothing has changed in the essence of the Egyptian regime's policy to justify this intense interest in the role of the Egyptian regime at the expense of the Egyptian people. The current Egyptian Government, like the former regime, still adheres to the Camp David accords and peace treaty with Israel. The Egyptian Government has set a precondition for restoring relations with the Arab governments: The Arab governments must admit that wrong was done at the Baghdad summit. This means the Arabs should accept Camp David under the umbrella of Egypt's return. This also means we should make unilateral Israeli-Arab peace treaties when these governments restore relations with the Egyptian Government, especially since the Egyptian Government still considers what has been agreed upon in the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to be the pattern for solving the Arab-Zionist conflict.

How can the Arabian Gulf countries restore relations with the Egyptian Government if this means transferring Camp David, one way or another, from the Sinai and Rafah to the Arabian Gulf? What guarantee do the rest of the Arab countries have that the restoration of relations with the Egyptian Government will not be the beginning of a bill to open embassies for Israel in the Arab capitals now working on behalf of the Egyptian Government?

Why did the Arab governments forget the Egyptian people and the Egyptian national and progressive forces? Aren't these forces which call for the termination of Camp David, the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador from Cairo, and the halting of "normalization of relations" more worthy of support and assistance because they truly express the Egyptian pan-Arab stand and conscience?

The Arab people cannot change their stand on the fraternal people of Egypt, but those who "forget" their official decisions should not blackmail the Egyptian people and the Arab people with all this talk we hear every day.

PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AS-SA'IQAH DELEGATION VISIT

EA031940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The YSP and the Organization of Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War -- the As-Sa'iqah forces -- have stressed the need to resolutely confront imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs aimed at imposing capitulatory solutions on our Arab nations, liquidating the Palestinian cause and restoring imperialist hegemony and influence throughout the Arab region.

This was stated in a joint communique issued by the two sides following the end of a visit to Democratic Yemen by a delegation of the Organization of Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War led by Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, the organization's secretary general, from 28 May to 3 June.

The YSP reaffirmed its firm and principled solidarity with the heroic struggle of the brotherly Palestinian Arab people for the right to return to their lands, to self-determination and to an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The delegation of the Organization of Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War praised Democratic Yemen's principled stand, its unqualified support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and its role in the pan-Arab liberation struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The two sides expressed their deep appreciation for the principled solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the USSR, the strategic ally in the struggle of our Arab peoples for liberation and social progress. They stressed that the strengthening and development of relations with them in various fields is deemed a main condition of victory over the insolent acts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in our Arab region.

Reviewing the international situation, the two sides expressed their concern at the increase of international tension because of the aggressive war policy of the U.S. administration. They condemned U.S. aggression as a threat to international peace and security. They stressed their total support for the peaceful policy of the USSR, the other states of the socialist camp and all peace-loving forces. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their liberation movements against imperialism and its various conspiracies.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations. They expressed their gratification at the level they had reached. They stressed the need to develop them to strengthen the bonds of the joint struggle of the brotherly Yemeni and Palestinian peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The delegation of the Organizations of Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War expressed its deep satisfaction at the results of its discussions with YSP leaders. It expressed deep pleasure at the friendly reception accorded it during its visit to Democratic Yemen.

AL-AHRAM ON CONTENT OF MUBARAK MESSAGE TO REAGAN

NC032242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports President Husni Mubarak will send an important message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will convey the message to the U.S. President following his return from his current European tour.

In Friday's edition, AL-AHRAM adds that 'Ali's visit to Washington is expected to extend from 12 to 16 June. During the visit, 'Ali will hold discussions with President Reagan and convey to him President Mubarak's message. He will also hold discussions with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and meet with members of the Foreign Relations Committees in both houses of the U.S. Congress. The paper points out that Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs, will join 'Ali in Washington to participate in the discussions, which will be attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal.

'Ali has stated that President Mubarak has charged him with conveying a message from him to U.S. President Ronald Reagan connected with the following points:

1. Current conditions in the Middle East, particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the need to stop it.

2. The peace process after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and the activation of the autonomy discussions.

3. Bilateral relations and the need to consolidate and bolster them, particularly in the fields of joint production.

AL-AHRAM's diplomatic editor has learned that out of his desire to settle all differences and stabilize conditions in the Middle East, President Husni Mubarak has held consultations with the region's leaders, foremost among them Sultan Qabus and Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, in addition to a number of Africa, Asian and West European leaders and is sending his foreign minister to hold consultations with President Reagan and his aides.

In this context, the ending of the Iraq-Iran war and the realization of progress in the autonomy discussions are the principal aims, which if realized, would contribute largely to stability in the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM's diplomatic editor has learned that Cairo considers:

1. It is necessary to hold negotiations on the ministerial level between Egypt and Israel on the one side and between Egypt and the United States on the other to determine the stand of both sides [the United States and Israel] on the question of autonomy.

2. The possibilities of holding a tripartite summit among the three states or a bilateral summit will depend on the result of determining the position of the two sides.

3. Expediting the summit will not produce the desired results. Therefore, it is necessary to enter into discussions on the level of the ministers and experts to prepare for the summit.

4. It is necessary not to enter into peripheral issues that would divert the negotiating parties from the main issue -- the establishment of full autonomy, particularly because it is not possible to make concessions in a problem to which any of the three states is not a party.

'ALI, AL-BAZ BRIEF MUBARAK ON TALKS IN ISRAEL

NC032306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- In Friday's issue, AL-AHRAM says [Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali has briefed President Husni Mubarak on the results of his discussions in Tel Aviv with Menahem Begin and with the Israeli foreign and interior ministers (?and their reaction) to President Mubarak's message to Menahem Begin.

The paper adds that [Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary] Dr Usamah al-Baz made a detailed report to the president on these discussions that emphasized Egypt's following stands:

1. It is necessary to resume the autonomy discussions to end the current conditions in the West Bank and Gaza sector on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Camp David accords.

2. It is possible at a future stage to hold a summit meeting between Egypt and Israel to resolve urgent issues.

3. It is necessary to keep away from procedural differences such as the venue of holding the negotiations and the cities where they will be held. Egypt, the United States and Israel have held 36 sessions of discussion in Alexandria, Al-Jizah, Hertzliyya and the Hague but none in Jerusalem. The concentration must be on the substance and not on issues of divergence.

Ambassador Usamah al-Baz held a long meeting with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton to brief him on the results of 'Ali's discussions in Israel in which Dr al-Baz took part and to prepare for the Egyptian delegation's discussions in Washington. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Majid has prepared a report on the autonomy discussions which Egypt and the United States are holding on the experts level with Ambassador Cluverius and which will continue tomorrow.

MUBARAK REPORTED TO DECLINE TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

GF031515 Kuwait Al-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Cairo -- President Husni Mubarak has apologized for not being able to attend the nonaligned summit in Baghdad because he will be preoccupied with "significant domestic affairs which necessitate his presence in Cairo during that period." He promised Egypt will be represented at a high level since it is a founding member of the movement and since this session will be held in a fraternal Arab country.

AL-ANBA' also learned from reliable sources that the Egyptian president is resisting U.S. pressure to attend a tripartite summit with Ronald Reagan and Menahem Begin. Mubarak informed Washington he is not ready to attend any summit unless Israel makes new concessions because such a meeting would be futile.

ABU GHAZALAH AFFIRMS CONCERN FOR GULF SECURITY

NC031029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production, was affirmed that Egypt has helped Iraq with weapons and ammunition in its war against Iran because Iraq is an Arab state. He said this aid was given to Iraq following the recent developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war that pose a threat to the Gulf's security and consequently to Egypt's security.

In an interview with the weekly magazine AL-MUSAWWAR, to be published tomorrow, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said Egypt's security is linked with the Gulf states' security because Egypt is part of the Arab nation. Furthermore, the national security of the Gulf states is a matter of concern for Egypt because of several considerations, foremost the fact that Egypt is still the major force in the Arab nation. He added that the Iraqi-Iranian war has proved the vital position of Egypt in the area.

Abu Ghazalah explained that the Gulf region's stability is a vital matter for the whole world because Arab oil is still the main source of energy in our world. In his interview with AL-MUSAWWAR, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that the Gulf's stability and security guarantee the transportation of oil from the areas where it is produced to the areas it is consumed through the oil piplines, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal which pass through Egyptian territory. Therefore, the security of these states falls within the framework of Egyptian interests.

On what is being said about Gulf security being the responsibility of the United States, the defense minister said the responsibility for Gulf security lies with the Arab nation, which is capable of creating a deterrent force capable of protecting its security provided that the intentions are sincere. We have 120 million Arabs, and we have an enormous capability to assimilate modern weapons -- referring to the Saudi and Egyptian pilots, who fly American F-15 and F-16's as efficiently as American pilots.

Abu Ghazalah reaffirmed there is no relationship between the American force within the Sinai multinational force and the American Rapid Deployment Force, pointing out that the American force in the Sinai is equipped for observation only and is under the Norwegian commander of the multinational forces and can only act on orders from him.

AFP: UK, FRANCE PROPOSE JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

NC031056 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Britain and France have proposed joint military exercises with the Egyptian Army, because they have limited territory for such maneuvres, Egyptian Defence Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said today.

Egypt was studying the proposal, Marshal Abu Ghazalah said in an interview appearing in the magazine AL-MUSAWWAR. "The lack of sufficiently vast training grounds is a real problem in Europe," he added.

According to the marshal, Canada earned $1 million a year by allowing European forces to train on a 500 km by 300 km (300 mile by 200 mile) tract of its territory. He did not indicate which forces were involved.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ARRESTS UNDER EMERGENCY LAW

NC040730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) -- Egyptian Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha has stated the total number of people arrested so far under the emergency law, excluding the defendants in the case of the "Al-Jihad" organization, has not exceeded 3,000.

In a special interview with AL-AHRAM published today, the interior minister said all the arrested people are members of secret organizations that believe in violence and terrorism, and their arrest was necessary to ensure the march of 44 million Egyptians and to prevent these elements from achieving their aims of undermining the people's march.

MUHYI AD-DIN VIEWS FUNCTIONS OF PRESS COMMITTEES

NC032333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP], said tonight he will meet in the next few days with the two new committees for thought and control of party papers to define their steps of action and realize the aim behind their formation.

The secretary general added that after the appointment of new secretaries in some of the governorates, the formation of the party's committees and of the specialized committees and secretariats on the base level and according to the environmental conditions of each governorate will be completed.

Muhyi ad-Din explained that the duty of the committee for the control of the party papers, which has been formed earlier, is neither technical nor administrative but is a political and party duty in the sense that it will explain the NDP's ideological and political line.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that the NDP papers do not oppose anyone and that the paper will give ideological doses to its readers through correct reports and studied articles and will correct untrue information that might be published.

The secretary general added that the dialogue between the NDP and the other parties is continuing inside the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council and through the party papers, freedom of opinion and exchange of views and that a dialogue does not mean just sitting in sessions and raising certain issues.

GHALI MEETS UK MP, LEBANON'S IDDIH 3 JUNE

NC031534 Cairo MENA in English 1515 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, met here today with Dennis Walters, visiting member of the British House of Commons. They discussed the latest Middle East developments and the role the EEC could play to activate the peace process.

Dr Ghali also conferred here today with Roger Iddih, secretary general of the Lebanese National Bloc, on the Lebanese situation. Dr Ghali expounded Egypt's interest in Lebanon's stability and territorial integrity and the implementation of UN respective resolutions.

BRIEFS

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION -- Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) -- A Chinese feminist delegation arrived here tonight led by Mrs Huang Ganying, [vice] chairwoman of the Chinese women's union and member of the national council of the political consultative congress, for a week-long visit at the invitation of the ruling National Democratic Party. The delegation is scheduled to discuss means of exchanging expertise between China and Egypt, see women's institutions here, call at the family planning and childhood organisation and get acquainted with women's activities within the ruling party. People's Assembly member and the NDP women's secretary Dr Suhayr al-Qalamawi was on hand at Cairo International Airport to welcome the Chinese guests. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1827 GMT 3 Jun 82 NC]

'AZIZ LEAVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR 3 JUNE

JN031408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, left for Moscow this morning on a working visit during which he will talk with Soviet officials about bilateral relations, the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

'AZIZ: 'GREATER PART' OF MILITARY AIM ACHIEVED

JN040830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, said that the Iraqi forces have managed to achieve the greater part of their military aim in the battle with Iran and to destroy the enemy's military power, particularly the technical links of this power. He said achievement of this aim guarantees the security of Iraq and the region, both now and in the future. He declared that the fact that Iran no longer possesses any army capable of playing a large role in the region will emerge sooner or later.

Tariq 'Aziz indicated that the Iranian forces now consist mainly of guards and volunteers who are fit for internal security and guerrilla warfare inside Iran, but are not a real army in military conflicts outside Iran. He also indicated that the Iranian Air Force, which used to be the largest in the region, has been destroyed in the same way as a large percentage of the Iranian armor, artillery and naval forces were destroyed. This came in an interview with the Paris-based magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI and is published by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH here today.

Tariq 'Aziz said that in return for the destruction of the Iranian military power, the Iraqi Armed Forces managed, despite sacrifices, to maintain all their corps, basic structure and striking forces. He stressed that the strategic outcome of the conflict between the Iranian expansionist policy on the one hand and Iraq and the Arab nation on the other show that Iraq has triumphed because it has destroyed the war machine of this expansionist trend.

He pointed out that the Iraqi forces are still inside Iran and described this as very important from the strategic point of view. He said: The Iraqi forces have sometimes withdrawn from the Iranian territory voluntarily and without battles and at other times has fought retreatingly according to orders from the command; in other words, they fought, inflicted large losses on the enemy and retreated because our aim is not to keep the territory but to destroy the enemy's war machine. For example, Tariq 'Aziz said that the Iranian enemy lost over 70,000 men in only 2 battles in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr].

Tariq 'Aziz asserted that Iraq's withdrawal from the Iranian territories is not in itself a loss because Iraq does not seek to keep these territories. He said: We must take into consideration the basic fact that the Iraqi fighter is fighting on a land which the command is daily telling him is not his land and that he will leave it once a settlement is reached. On the other hand, the Iranian fighter is fighting on his land. His rear lines are directly on his land and he is fighting to restore his own land.

He added that those who rejoice over the so-called Iranian victories in this war do so out of the complexes of their heinous defeats. He said Hafiz al-Asad, who handed the Golan over to the enemy in 1967 without fighting when he was defense minister, who could not fight for more than 2 weeks in 1973 and whose forces retreated after that battle, is president of a republic which cannot see the Iraqi victory for two reasons:

First, Iraq managed to continue to fight for more than 20 months despite all conditions of international siege and the plotting of some Arab regimes. Meanwhile, Iraq managed to maintain its economic and cultural prosperity and development. Second, Iraq has succeeded in transferring the battle to enemy territory and has managed to keep this territory throughout this period, a matter which is considered exceptional in armed disputes.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Hafiz al-Asad cannot see these facts and said: He and some Arabs who wagered on the Iranian regime are trying to depict the results of battles as an Iranian victory.

'Aziz talked about the Tehran rulers' expansionist intentions and said the Iranian rulers want to invade Iraq and annex it to Iran, imagining they can achieve this goal. He added that they know the price they paid when they fought the Iraqis on Iran's territory. They also know the price they will have to pay if they try to fight on Iraq's territory. 'Aziz added: They said they will not cross the international border because they reached the conclusion that any such action would be catastrophic.

Talking about the arms cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran, Tariq 'Aziz referred to the Argentine plane crash, Rafsanjani's admission of Iran's purchase of weapons from Israel, and Zionist Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's statements. He added that despite all this information Hafiz al-Asad's regime has denied the facts and defended the Iranians.

He added that the disclosure of these facts completely exposes the Al-Asad-Khomeyni-Begin alliance against pan-Arabism. It also exposes the conduct of Al-Qadhdhafi's suspect regime which is playing ambiguous roles on the Arab level against pan-Arabism and against the Arab entity.

He said: We do not think the Syrian and Libyan regimes will change their stands because they are not ignorant of these facts and they are in collusion with the enemy. Although those two regimes hate to be exposed, they will not change their real stands even if they resort to maneuvers.

PRESIDENT, ARMY COMMANDERS DISCUSS SITUATION

JN031736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn continues to meet with military officials and commanders and party officials in the army. The discussions during the meetings have focused on the military operations and the developments in the operational sectors. The chief of staff has also attended the meetings.

COMMUNIQUE 731 ON RAIDS IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

JN031545 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring effective hits before returning safely to base. The Armed Forces General Command issued a military communique this evening putting the Iranian enemy's losses at 25 killed and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 excavator destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 731 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

1. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area, killing 15 and destroying 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier and 2 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying personnel.
2. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Mehran area. Our units pounded it, killing seven and destroying one vehicle, one exavator and one stockpile of hardware.
3. Our air force aircraft today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring effective hits before returning safely to base.
4. Three were killed in the Sumar area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 25 killed and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

5. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 June 1982

HAMID 'ALWAN RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR 2 JUNE

JN031015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Moroccan King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, returned here last night.

The Iraqi envoy handed letters from President Saddam Husayn to the Moroccan King and Algerian president inviting them to attend the seventh nonaligned summit conference of the heads of state and government which will be held in Baghdad next September.

KHOMEYNI CLAIMS ABOUT BAGHDAD CONFERENCE REFUTED

GF040928 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Khomeyni has once again begun to curse leaders of the Gulf and nonaligned countries. He has also called upon them not to participate in the nonaligned conference that will eventually be held in Baghdad. Khomyeni has indiscreetly claimed that those who participate in the said conference cannot be regarded as Muslim. According to him, participating in this conference is tantamount to supporting the (?oppressors).

Khomeyni says the holding of the conference and the convening of nonaligned leaders in Baghdad is an international conspiracy against Iran and Islam. It is obvious Khomeyni has started to curse the leaders of the nonaligned countries, who support Iraq's just stand and recognize Iraq's rights in the imposed war, by resorting to lies which are typical of his character. We would be justified in saying that by engaging in nonsensical tattle, Khomeyni has revealed his ulterior motives, in that he has begun to threaten those who intend to participate in the said conference. He said it is possible the aircraft in which the nonaligned leaders will travel may be shot down by Iraqi fighter planes. Furthermore, the participating leaders may be killed as a result of explosions detonated by Iraqis during the conference. Iraq would then move to hold Iran responsible for all this, with a view to provoking nonaligned leaders against Iran.

All this, however, is illogical and ridiculous. Iraq has organized the conference and will be taking part in it itself. However, according to Khomeyni, Iraq is inviting guests in order to kill them and blame Iran for the murders. The world has not been able to make any sense out of Khomeyni's illogical remarks. (?How could a host kill a guest he has invited and then blame someone else for the incident?) [passage indistinct]

It is obvious Khomeyni and a number of unethical Arab entities are endeavoring to prevent the conference in Baghdad through satanic (?moves). Khomeyni's intention is to obstruct the conference in Baghdad, shamelessly saying, as he does, that participation in the conference will lead to the assassination of the leaders of nonaligned countries. However, although Khomeyni has been successful in sowing seeds of discord and dissension in a number of international meetings and conferences to date, by resorting to imperialist, exploitationist and Zionist plans, it is time for him to realize the meaning of the following proverb: Dogs may howl but the caravan goes on its way.

The conference is to be held on the established date in Baghdad and Khomeyni will remain [words indistinct].

SAUDI MINISTER KAYYAL DEPARTS AMMAN 3 JUNE

JN031256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Dr Alwai Darwish Kayyal, Saudi minister of posts, telephones and telegraph, left Amman today following a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn. He also met a number of senior officials and discussed means of bolstering and developing cooperation in the telegraph, postal and telephone field.

AD-DUSTUR ON ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL POSTPONEMENT

JN031147 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 21

[Tawfiq 'Abid's dispatch]

[Excerpt] Amman, AD-DUSTUR -- The Arab Economic Unity Council has postponed its 39th ordinary session, scheduled to begin at the Sheraton Hotel in Amman yesterday, until the last week of July.

The council's sources attributed this postponement to the need for further consultations and contacts among the Arab states in order to agree on a certain formula on two memorandums submitted by Iraq and Syria.

Some sources said the level of the participant delegations does not qualify them to take appropriate decisions on the submitted issues, particularly with regard to some matters of a political nature raised by the Iraqi and Syrian memorandums. Some delegations were headed by under secretaries or ambassadors instead of ministers of finance, economy and industry.

Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and trade and head of the Jordanian delegation, exerted intensive reconciliatory efforts. However, he was unable to prevent the postponement.

BRIEFS

HUSAYN RECEIVES AMBASSADORS -- His Majesty King Husayn today received the credentials of five new ambassadors accredited to the Hashemite Court. They are: Nigerian Ambassador Alhaji Hamzat Abu Bakar, Japanese Ambassador Keiichi Tachibana, Mexican Ambassador (Francisco Cossio), Maltese Ambassador Joseph Schembri and PDRY Ambassador 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82 JN]

CYPRIOT PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES DAMASCUS 3 JUNE

JN032000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Cypriot Democratic Party delegation led by Galanos, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and member of the party's executive committee, left Damascus today following a visit of several days to Syria. In a statement, Galanos asserted that the talks between the two sides had been successful and fruitful and would contribute to the promotion of the relaitons between the two parties. An agreement was signed this morning between the Ba'th Party and the Cypriot Democratic Party.

DAMASCUS ON ISRAELI BUILDUP IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN032151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Security sources from the Palestinian Resistance have said the Zionist enemy has massed an estimated four combat groups along the Lebanese border. The sources added that a combat group includes an armored brigade or a mechanized infantry brigade in addition to other support units. The sources also said there are intensive Zionist military movements along the occupied southern Lebanese border strip. The armored forces in the Marj 'Uyun area alone are estimated at a tank battalion. Reports from southern Lebanon say the Zionist authorities have expelled elements from the gang of traitor Sa'd Haddad from Tallat as-Sindiyanah and (Tallat ash-Shajjar) in the occupied border strip and set up observation posts in their place.

JORDANIAN OPPOSITION GROUP ON OVERTURES TO EGYPT

JN031946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The National Democratic Grouping in Jordan has asserted that the restoration of relations with the Husni Mubarak regime with the presence of the Zionists throughout the Egyptian land is a full recognition of the Zionist enemy and a deviation from pan-Arab commitments. The grouping, which includes the Ba'th Party in Jordan, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian Revolutionary People's Party [Hisb ash-Sha'b ath-Thawri al-Urduni], the Popular Organization Committees in Jordan [Lijan al-Idarah ash-Sha'biyah Fi al-Urdun] and the Jordanian People's Movement [al-Harakah ash-Sha'biyah al-Urduniyah], has said it will stand alongside the steadfastness and confrontation forces and the national and progressive Arab movements against this deviation. The grouping has pointed out that the first phase of the imperialist-Zionist plot was to separate Egypt from the Arab ranks. The second phase was to place Iraq on the fringes after being the effective and strategic depth of the cause. The third phase is the Arabization of the treasonous Camp David plot.

The grouping has said that in order to implement the third phase of the plot, Washington gave the green light to its agents in the region. These agents rushed to exploit the disturbed Arab situation, bring further collapse in order to forge the plot of surrender, pave the way for the Zionist-imperialist domination -- with the help of the Egyptian regime, through secret channels -- and move ahead to generalize the Camp David process. The grouping has made it clear that through the Arab summit meetings, progressive Arab forces were able to define a unanimous Arab stand on the need for tightening the noose around Camp David and severing relations with the Egyptian regime. These progressive forces were also able to correct the Arab position and protect it against the plot in defense of the entire Arab existence, the cause of Arab struggle and the Palestinian cause. The grouping has asked progressive Arab regimes and the forces of steadfastness and confrontation to help create a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, halt the imperialist offensive and liberate Arab territories.

AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN SHOT, CRITICALLY WOUNDED

TA040517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov, was shot in the head last night by an attacker in the center of London. He was rushed to the hospital in critical condition. It was reported this morning that he has been moved from the operating room to the recovery room, but that his condition remains critical. The attacker was also wounded and has been hospitalized. One of the policemen guarding Ambassador Argov shot the attacker.

Eyewitnesses reported the attacker was Middle Eastern in appearance. London police arrested two more suspects last night in south London about 8 km from where the attack occurred. Weapons were found in their car.

The attack occurred at about 2300 London time, near the luxury Dorchester Hotel in the city center.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning said he is shocked by the criminal attack Arab terrorists have carried out against Israel's ambassador to Britain. Political circles in Jerusalem told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that it seems the wave of terrorist acts against Israeli representatives around the world is being renewed. Our correspondent says these circles base their assessment on among other things, the murder of diplomat Yitzhaq Bar-Simantov in Paris and the uncovering of a plan to harm Israel's ambassadors in Italy and West Germany.

Pym Telephones Shamir

TA040537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0502 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio with additional information on the attack on Ambassador Shlomo Argov:

[Schiffer] British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has telephoned Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and expressed his shock and deep sorrow over the shooting. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has asked for a running report on the investigation being carried out by British police.

Vigorous Investigation Expected

TA040816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Israel has said it is confident Britain will vigorously investigate the attack on Ambassador Shlomo Argov. An announcement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, Avi Pazner, expressed confidence that Britain will take all measures necessary to punish those involved in the attack and to prevent similar attacks in the future.

U.S., UK Condemn Attack

TA040825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Statements condemning the attack on Israel's ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov have been issued in London and Washington. The U.S. State Department has condemned the act, and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym sent a letter to his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir, expressing shock and deep sorrow over the attack.

Peres, Khalil Condemn Attack

TA040839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the delegation from the Egyptian ruling party, this morning condemned the attack on Israel's envoy to Britain and expressed opposition to all terrorist acts. He was speaking at a meeting with MK Shim'on Peres, who also expressed shock over the attack on one of Israel's most outstanding representatives abroad.

IDF Bulletin on Assailants

TA041008 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 4 Jun 82

[News bulletin]

[Text] The three assailants of Israel's ambassador to Britain are Palestinians. The three came to London on forged passports. This was reported a few minutes ago to our correspondent there, Yosi Melman, by police sources in London. Previously it was reported the three were carrying two Jordanian passports and an Iraqi passport. As we have said, the passports were forged. The ambassador's condition is still critical.

A PLO spokesman has denied the PLO is responsible for the attack on Israel's ambassador to London. In a statement published a few minutes ago in Beirut, the spokesman said: The PLO does not use such methods, and we were not involved in the act.

AP's correspondent in Beirut reports from unidentified sources in the PLO that terrorist forces throughout Lebanon are on maximum alert. The alert order was personally issued by PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat immediately after Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir blamed Arab terrorists for the attack.

Moda'i on Retaliation

TA041020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that in his view Israel must not show restraint with respect to events such as the attack on Ambassador Shlomo Argov. He noted that prolonged restraint whose price is too high is merely political and security foolishness. He told our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger that such attacks must not be allowed to continue and that it is not enough to defend Israelis and expatriate Israelis around the world but the terrorists should be attacked as well. He warned that it appears the terrorists are ignoring the cease-fire and that they believe attacks on places other than the northern border do not count as cease-fire violations.

Sources Reject PLO Denial

TA041106 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 4 Jun 82

[News bulletin]

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem reject the PLO's statement that it is not responsible for the attack on Ambassador Shlomo Argov. In Israel, the sources told our correspondent Moshe Hakohen that they do not regard the terrorists' statements as trustworthy. It is clear the attackers were Arab terrorists and it is not important which organization they belonged to, since all the terrorist organizations are under the PLO's umbrella.

The Jerusalem sources also said Israel regards the attack on the ambassador as another link in the chain of cease-fire violations by the terrorist organizations.

Fourth Suspect Apprehended

TA041101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1058 GMT 4 Jun 82

[News bulletin]

[Text] London has just reported that a fourth suspect in the assassination attempt against the Israeli ambassador has been detained. No further details were reported. To repeat, a fourth suspect has been apprehended.

Analyst Expects Reprisal

TA040836 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Military analyst Ze'ev Schiff thinks it is unlikely the grave attack [on Israel's ambassador to Britain] will pass without an Israeli reaction. He believes the PLO is behind the attack. Our correspondent Hilel (Somer) spoke to him.

[Begin recording] [Somer] Mr Schiff, does the attack on Ambassador Argov signal a new type of activity by the terrorists -- a method of attacks on specific figures and not acts of bursting into embassies, planting mines and similar actions?

[Schiff] Not exactly. This is not the first time they have tested their strength by this method and not even far from the very place where Ambassador Argov was shot. This shows that it is difficult for them to break into embassies and other offices that Israel maintains abroad. Therefore, they are seeking targets outside, chance targets they track, like the first secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Paris, Bar-Simantov. There was also an attack on El Al stewards, also in the center of London, a few years ago. The method shows that they cannot break into the embassies and offices and that they look for individuals. However, this is the first time an Israeli ambassador has been attacked.

[Question] Are the terrorists stepping up their activity abroad? Can this be regarded as a real offensive?

[Answer] The new wave [gal] began when they attacked and killed Bar-Simantov. This is not a wave that began yesterday with the attack on Ambassador Argov, and in fact for some time now there have been reports on intentions to carry out similar attacks. There were reports in other countries about intentions to attack ambassadors, diplomats, other Israeli figures and Jewish figures connected with Israeli activity. This then can be seen as the continuation of a wave that has climaxed now with the attack on Argov.

[Question] In light of the status of the cease-fire and Israel's repeated warnings concerning its violations, what are the possible implications of this attack?

[Answer] This is an intolerable situation -- one in which Israeli ambassadors are attacked and in which Israeli ambassadors cannot feel free to act in countries that are not in a state of war with us. This applies to ambassadors, diplomats and other figures. It is clear that silence over this will invite further actions.

One must also note that this always happens in places that are hotbeds for PLO activity -- and even before the publication of the attacker's name I would venture to say the PLO is undoubtedly connected with the attack. Whatever they call it, afterwards the details always become clear -- either from us or from the Palestinians themselves who acknowledge it. Therefore, to conclude my answer to your question, it is hard for me to believe that Israel will swallow a serious attack like this. Therefore, I expect tension to increase following the attack on the ambassador.

SHAMIR SAYS PLO SHOULD BE TOTALLY LIQUIDATED

TA031640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said one should aim at totally liquidating the PLO as a terrorist and a political element. Only a final liquidation of this organization, Shamir says, will prepare the ground for completing the process begun in Camp David and make possible the signing of peace treaties with the other neighbors of Israel. Minister Shamir was speaking at a graduation ceremony at the Weizman Institute in Rehovot.

Further Remarks

TA031835 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1720 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Rehovot, 3 Jun -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today some Arab leaders have recognized that the Camp David accords constitute the only means to resolving several regional problems but that in order to realize the possibilities opened by these accords one should aim at the final liquidation of the PLO.

Shamir made his remarks at a graduation ceremony at the Weizman Institute in Rehovot.

"The Camp David process is now undergoing the real and critical test," the foreign minister said. "A both overt and covert struggle is taking place between the pro-peace trend within Egypt and the rejectionist trend spearheaded by the PLO. The Camp David accords have important implications for the region. When Egypt entered this process it broke the stranglehold prescribed by inter-Arab policy for the Arab-Israeli conflict," the foreign minister said.

Shamir emphasized the PLO is today the only element in the region that raises the banner of pan-Arabism and tries to terrorize Arab governments in the rejectionist camp by presenting the Egyptian Government as a traitor to Arab solidarity. "The PLO's political weight was largely neutralized by the Camp David accords but this is not enough. One should aim at its final liquidation since only its final liquidation as a terrorist and political element will prepare the ground for completing the process begun at Camp David and will make possible the signing of peace agreements with the rest of Israel's neighbors," Shamir stressed.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON PLO

TA031559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Midday Newsreel" report on interview with IDF Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi by Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day, 3 June -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Sagi] The terrorists have taken advantage of time to prepare for the possibility of a renewal of fighting. This pertains to building an infrastructure of fortifications, tunnels, bypasses, obstacles and military posts as well as to the sphere of equipment: for example, equipping themselves with better arms, with better antiaircraft weapons, with longer-range and greater quantities of artillery and so on.

[Barne'a] The intelligence chief says that recently the terrorists began digging tunnels through mountainsides in Lebanon at a depth of 150-200 meters underground and wide enough for two trucks. This system is protected against air force and artillery attacks and in order to destroy it the IDF would have to attack it with infantry. The terrorists are building numerous shelters and hiding places which are used for katyusha shelling since immediately after firing, the launchers can be hidden inside.

The terrorists in Lebanon have 80 tanks including Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks and today they have a good capacity to absorb an attack in the event of a static war. Compared to the 10-12 katyusha launchers they had before the cease-fire, they now have 60. The terrorists are willing to accept quiet in one sector, says Major General Sagi -- in the Lebanese sector -- however they will not give up the possibility of action in other sectors since this would lead to self-destruction. Israel however, cannot accept a situation in which the terrorists act from other sectors without Israel's reacting.

What about the possibility of Syrian intervention in the event of a military flareup in Lebanon, we asked the chief of the Intelligence Branch.

[Answer] I think the possibility that the Syrians will indeed intervene and carry out their threats has to be taken into account.

At the same time, the Syrians' ability to intervene or not, will -- I assume -- depend on some other factors the combined weight of which we cannot presently gauge. For example, to what extent will Syria be ready for the possibility, as a result of an intervention perhaps, that things will get out of control; to what extent will its internal situation allow it to embark on external intervention and still preserve the existing regime; or other questions that are difficult to answer now. However, all in all, I think one should still assume that under certain circumstances -- although none of us knows when and how -- the Syrians will indeed try to carry out their threat to intervene.

[Question] On another subject, the bloc of moderate countries or the axis which is in the process of developing -- Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf states which support Iraq, and Egypt with its strategic hinterland -- to what extent might the development of such a united front pose a danger to Israel?

[Answer] First of all, I still do not see such a front yet. All in all, this is still a grouping of countries presently united by the fear of an Iraqi defeat. However, if we are talking about a certain axis or those which might exist in the Arab world one can speak about the Jordanian-Iraq axis; the Egypt-Iraq axis; and Saudi Arabia can be spoken of as an unbrella state which supports all the others. However, it is difficult to speak of such fronts.

[Question] Major General Sagi, on Sunday the annual, traditional Intelligence Corps Day will be held. How do you assess the deployment of the Intelligence Corps over the last year, especially following the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai?

[Answer] Today, about a month after the withdrawal from the Sinai, we have new bases and are better and more thoroughly equipped with everything we lacked due to the Sinai evacuation. In other words, our early warning capability has not been harmed and the basic information we get today is better than what we had before.

Comments on Iraq-Iran War

TA032018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi said today Israel must assume the Syrians will intervene in the war between Israel and the terrorists in Lebanon. The intelligence chief was speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv in which Arab affairs correspondents participated. According to Sagi, the terrorists in Lebanon have concentrated long-range artillery, tanks and armored vehicles. They are digging in in their zone and accumulating arms in special bunkers. Our correspondent Gil Sadan asked whether the Intelligence Corps was indeed mistaken in assessing the outcome of the Iran-Iraq war.

[Begin Sagi videotape] I was wrong in this assessment. I said the Iraqis would win. I said this on the basis of logically estimating the relative powers involved. We did not take into account problems of breathing space -- none of us could foresee the war would last 20 months -- Iran surely enjoys an advantage over Iraq -- or could foresee the problems of motivation and morale which are difficult to measure before one really engages in confrontation with one's enemy. I think the Iranians are winning, first and foremost, because of motivation, because of the readiness to make very heavy sacrifices in order to achieve their objectives with an excellent army facing them. This Iraqi Army has, incidentally, been preserved to a large degree but is unprepared to cope with things and is not motivated for this war so that when it encounters difficulties it resorts to withdrawal. [end videotape]

LABOR SAYS EYTAN'S REMARKS UNDEMOCRATIC

TA031209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Labor Party reactions team has demanded that the prime minister deal immediately with the public appearances of the chief of staff, which it says raise deep concern over the nature of the government in Israel. The Labor Party believes the chief of staff's statements that describe his critics as barking dogs are unseemly and antidemocratic.

RABIN ON PLO 'TERRORISTS', IRAN-IRAN WAR

TA031229 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday afternoon MK Yitzhaq Rabin said the terrorist problem cannot be resolved by military action. Emphasizing that the IDF is in fact capable of doing this, he added, however, that it cannot be assumed that Israel would be permitted to hold on to Lebanese territory for any length of time. "Any attempt to undertake an Israeli military action, whose purpose would be the elimination, once and for all, of the terrorists in Lebanon, is basically mistaken," Rabin said at a news conference yesterday.

In his opinion, the reaction to the terrorist attacks in Israel and around the world should be a selective defensive and offensive operation in the north. "If the terrorists initiate a war of attrition, there will be no choice but to enter Lebanon in force with a limited objective -- but only into those areas which will not disturb the inhabitants with artillery and katyushas," he said.

In reply to a question about whether, in his opinion, the chief of staff makes too many political statements, he replied: "As one who has been chief of staff, I am not in the habit of publicly criticizing the way the chief of staff functions."

Speaking about the implications of the Iraq-Iran war, MK Rabin said this was an opportunity to divide the Arab rejectionist front and, from this viewpoint, it would be desirable for the United States to try to create a link between Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, while adhering to the Camp David agreements. Such a pro-Western bloc would also be in Israel's interest and "I do not understand government ministers who regard this as a catastrophe for Israel." The United States should give preference to such a move rather than to a continuation of the autonomy talks, which are encountering difficulties.

Rabin said if a pro-Khomeyni regime is established in Iraq, it would be no better for Israel than Saddam Husayn's regime. All the radical Arab countries now support Iran: Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO.

The main supply of weapons to Iran comes from the Soviet Union, Libya and Syria. Given the spread of Khomeynism, there is an opportunity to divide the rejectionist front, he said.

Commenting on domestic affairs, MK Rabin said if Knesset elections are held this November, he does not expect substantial, far-reaching changes. Therefore, the political and economic damage of moving the election date forward should be avoided.

"From the aspect of the Alignment's interests, the first thing is to bring about the government's downfall through a vote of no confidence. After that we should try to form a government; if that fails, then we can go to elections," Rabin said.

He also said he would prefer that the Alignment remain intact. MAPAM wants to break it up because of the incorporation of Yitzhaq Peretz into the faction.

DAVAR ON EYTAN REMARKS, LEBANON SITUATION

TA031303 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 7

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed: "Talk as an Obstacle to Deeds"]

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan told a half-truth -- which was in fact a dangerous mistake -- when he told students that it was not true that there was no military solution to the terrorist problem. MK Yitzhaq Rabin countered that it was impossible to solve the terrorist problem by a military action which was also something of a half-truth -- also a somewhat harmful mistake -- even if less dangerous than the other declaration. This is because the PLO itself is a combined military-political body. There is in any event no alternative to a combined war against it, using both military and political measures. To put it differently, we can say that there can only be a combined military-political solution to the terrorist problem and there cannot be one without the other.

It is also possible that there is no solution, that it is like the weather, the sort of problem that one must live with, defending oneself against it by reducing its bad effect. To be honest, this is a prolonged war of attrition in which both sides are being weakened. (The chief of staff used the term "to rattle," which amounts to the same thing.) The decisive question is which of the two sides is being more quickly weakened, and which is obtaining better political results from the war of attrition against its rival.

The Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement may be regarded as an agreement originating in the weakening of both Israel and Egypt. Egypt and Israel were weakened by a prolonged war climaxing in the Yom Kippur war; and as a result of the mutual weakening, both of them agreed to conditions, prices and results for a peace agreement to which they would not have agreed before the weakening. Jordan has also been weakened as a result of the terrorists' war against Israel and the Israeli countermeasures of attrition which included acts of retaliation, prevention and deterrence.

That war of attrition reached its peak, as stated, in "black September" (black for the PLO). Jordan was weakened and it eliminated the terrorist bases on its territory in 1970. This was a partial solution to the terrorist problem then, just as the peace agreement with Egypt is a partial solution to the overall problem of the Arab countries' war against Israel.

Let us say that only partial and temporary solutions can be found to the Israel-Arab conflict as a whole and the terrorist problem in particular through a prolonged war of attrition between Israel and the terrorists on the different fronts.

These partial and temporary solutions can and must be achieved through a wise combination of military and political measures.

It has been said more than once that the root of the success or failure of any military operation -- and, to be more precise, the positive or negative relations between cost and advantage of such an operation -- depends on a wise combination of the objectives and measures on both the military and political planes; because they are so obvious, most people tend to ignore these general truisms.

The military operations and reaping their political fruits depend to a great extent on the amount of understanding and agreement, both at home and abroad, about that operation -- both with regard to its reasons and objectives and with regard to its actual results. In many cases, as in the latest cases of the Iran-Iraq war and the war in the Falklands, there is great distance between the objectives and the results. Such a situation can also be created in a limited military operation against the PLO. Objectives determined in advance can be limited, but there could be an escalation in which both Syria and the Soviet Union, directly or indirectly, would intervene in the next Lebanese war.

This is the reason the United States fears such an operation and, as far as can be seen, has decided to bind Israel's hands with threats and cajolery, with the carrot and the stick, so that it will refrain from such an operation. This is the reason that in both the government and the top political-security echelons of the Alignment -- and in this respect there is no difference between "hawks" and "doves" -- there is a fear of getting involved in a military operation in Lebanon the results of which may well be imagined. These fears are also shared by most of the journalists in Israel who have good sources of information in top Israeli military echelons. This fact cannot be ignored.

These reservations at home and abroad originate not only in the fears of an escalation and of expected and unexpected complications. It also originates to a great extent in the fact that there is no understanding and no agreement between the government and the opposition over the possible political objectives of a military operation against the PLO in Lebanon. Such understanding and agreement are a precondition for any operation.

If there is a grave, intolerable provocation such as the country club strike which set the Litani campaign in motion, that is another matter. In the absence of a provocation of this sort, the Government of Israel is left with nothing to do but wait and patiently negotiate with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. In the meantime, he can plough a deep furrow of thought, explanation and persuasion both regarding the reasons and objectives, and the possible results of a future military operation in Lebanon against the PLO and its bases, whether its objectives are limited or broad.

And it has already been said that there is a double precondition for the creation of understanding and agreement at home and abroad regarding a military operation against the PLO in Lebanon. That condition is that the operation's reasonable and agreed upon objective should be to get moving on and accelerate negotiations over an autonomy agreement between Israel and any Arab partner other than Egypt itself, which has no influence over the PLO and only partial influence over the terrorist organizations subordinate to it. Such a Palestinian partner could be the PLO or Jordan and obviously the heads of the organizations, institutions and municipal authorities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip as well.

As long as the Government of Israel is not prepared to negotiate with the PLO (and the Alignment also shares this view) and with Jordan (and on this matter the Alignment differs from the government), there is no chance of creating the precondition for understanding and agreement at home and abroad for an initiated Israeli military operation against the PLO in Lebanon.

Without any precondition, any declaration by the chief of staff, like the declarations by the prime minister and defense minister, about the possibility of a need for a military operation in Lebanon only increase the opposition to a military operation that has no known and agreed upon political objectives. This talk is not only a substitute for action, it is also an obstacle to them. It reveals the Achilles' heel of the political-security elite of the Government of Israel on the fateful questions of war and peace, even beyond the defined issue of a war in Lebanon. This revolution restricts Israel's freedom of maneuver against the military-political PLO and indirectly contributes to strengthening its status against Israel.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Holds Talks With Shamir

TA031429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Visiting German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began his visit to Jerusalem today by laying a wreath at the Yad Vashem Memorial. He signed the visitor's book "In grief and awareness of the historic responsibility of Germany." Foreign Minister Genscher then went to the Foreign Ministry for 3 hours of talks with his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner described the meeting as very friendly and useful. The two foreign ministers discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. At the outset of the talks Genscher said his first aim in coming to Israel was to improve even more relations between the two countries, stressing their historic relationship. He was interested in hearing Israel's evaluation of the situation after the Sinai withdrawal, which was greatly admired in Germany. David Essing has more details on the Genscher-Shamir talks:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Shamir told his guest that Jerusalem now hopes the European Community will adopt a new approach in the Middle East. Instead of the Venice Declaration Europeans should come out in strong support of the Camp David process. Shamir said economic measures by the Europeans would show public opinion in the Arab world that peace was a worthwhile project.

Genscher's reply: He had taken note of Shamir's remarks and then he invited the Israeli official to visit Bonn later this year. At that time the two could again discuss Middle East problems and Israeli-German relations before Genscher takes over as president of the EEC. Shamir will probably go to West Germany in the latter quarter of this year.

The West Germans took special interest in the Israeli presentation of the Gulf war. The Israeli side stressed that the fears of the Gulf states could be allayed if they were to join what Israeli spokesman Avi Pazner called the island of peace being built around Israel and Egypt. Extending this process would counter destabilization in the region.

Commenting on Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali's surprise visit yesterday, Shamir said Egyptian leaders have stressed their determination to maintain good ties with Israel while at the same time trying to improve relations with the Arab states. Shamir welcomed this statement adding that it now remains to be seen if they are implemented in the same spirit.

Israel, he said, would need more time to judge if all her sacrifices were worth it. Hans-Dietrich Genscher felt that there had been no change in Egypt's commitment under Mubarak. He stressed the need for confidence-building measures between Israel and Egypt to strengthen relations.

In discussing the Middle East situation Shamir said the PLO was the biggest obstacle for peace. The terrorists will opt to sabotage the peace process.

On the bilateral level, Foreign Minister Shamir called on Germany to revive the joint commission on cooperation in trade, technology and other affairs. Genscher immediately accepted. suggesting a first meeting during Shamir's trip to West Germany. Genscher also promised his help for Israeli agricultural exports to the Common Market which will be hard hit by Spain's and Portugal's admission. Shamir also called on West Germany to follow the lead of other countries who have passed legislation against the Arab boycott.

At today's meeting, the Israeli foreign minister also raised the danger of possible German arms sales to the Arabs. Genscher replied that under existing German policy there could be no sale of sophisticated tanks to Saudi Arabia. [end recording]

Genscher was received later this morning by President Yitzhaq Navon. This afternoon he will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Meets With President Navon

TA031638 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 3 Jun -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met today for an hour-long talk with President Yitzhaq Navon in the latter's residence in Jerusalem. The meeting focused on future relations between Israel and Egypt.

Genscher wanted to hear from the president his assessment regarding the development of relations between the two countries in the future. He told President Navon that 2 hours after As-Sadat's assassination he met with Husni Mubarak and Mubarak informed him that the peace process would continue despite the catastrophe.

Genscher believes Egypt's rapprochement with the other Arab countries need not worry Israel; on the contrary, Genscher believes this is an advantage since Egypt, which is the largest Arab country, can encourage other Arab countries to join the peace process.

Genscher noted that he intends to propose joint Israeli-German-Egyptian projects, especially in the economic sphere, which will contribute to strengthening peace.

The president said in his opinion what makes it difficult to achieve an autonomy agreement is the fact that every party wants to view the autonomy agreement as the nucleus for a permanent settlement in the region. The president added that one of the elements that still delays the normalization between the two countries is the Egyptian intelligentsia, namely, the writers and journalists who, contrary to the politicians, continue to hold negative attitudes toward Israel dating back to the pre-peace treaty era.

Meets Labor Party Leaders

TA031626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher met with Labor Party Knesset Members Shim'on Peres and Abba Eban. At the meeting Shim'on Peres told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that his impression from Genscher's remarks is that the European Community will act to bring moderate Arab countries closer to the peace process in our region. In their talks the three also discussed PLO activity in the Middle East and the Lebanese problem.

Prior to this meeting the visiting minister met with the president of the state and with Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich.

Peres Comments on Talks

TA031848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in Jerusalem today with Israeli leaders. First and foremost he met with President Yitzhaq Navon and later met with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres.

[Begin recording] [Peres] My impression was that at this stage they decided to refrain from undertaking any new European initiative; furthermore the existing European initiative will not be resumed. They are very concerned about the situation in Egypt. They are not sure whether there will be a breakthrough on the autonomy issue, and they of course want to return to what they call the moderate Arab countries. This is their main concern today.

['Oded Ben-'Ami] How? Will it be by incorporating them in the peace agreement [heskem]? Does Minister Genscher mention such a possibility?

[Answer] I cannot say he expressed himself directly in favor of this. However, he spoke of their organizing against the danger of a new coalition which may be a Syrian, Iraqi or Iranian one.

[Question] Were the PLO and Lebanese issues raised in your talk?

[Answer] Yes. The two issues were raised. On the PLO matter we claimed that while the PLO has very much weakened in the Middle East it is continuing to strengthen itself in Europe and this harms the peace process. This is all the more serious today when the PLO is used by the Syrians for Syrian needs rather than the Syrians extending aid to the PLO to achieve its goals. Syria wants to use the PLO to exert pressure on Jordan, on the Saudis, on the Persian Gulf emirates, on Egypt and on Israel. The Jordanians should be more involved in the picture.

Genscher also asked about Lebanon. He said he does not foresee earthshaking developments in Lebanon in the near future. Nevertheless, one should handle current, daily affairs so that no eruption does occur. [end recording]

News Conference Reported

TA031820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1735 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The news conference with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has ended. Let us go over to our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Well, perhaps the most important issue discussed during the day's working meetings held by the FRG foreign minister in Jerusalem with Foreign Minister Shamir, Prime Minister Begin and others, is the clear possibility of tripartite cooperation of which Genscher takes a very favorable view. This pertains to cooperation between Israel, Egypt and European countries and to joint projects which will be discussed by the three parties.

[Genscher -- in English fading into Ben-'Ami translation and addition] So far the principles involved in developing such projects have been agreed upon. These are apparent, as Genscher termed this.

Beyond this, on this day of talks in Jerusalem a lot was said about the Middle East situation and on Israeli-Egyptian relations. At the news conference, Genscher said it will be in Israel's interest if Egypt emerges from the isolation it now finds itself in the Arab world. He certainly welcomes any possibility that moderate Arab countries will join the Middle East peace process.

On the West German position on the Venice Declaration, Genscher said this brings to mind the story of the half-empty or half-full glass. In any event, the FRG's hope -- and this is also Europe's hope -- is that slowly and gradually or in the near future additional countries will join the peace process and additional agreements will be signed in the Middle East. He explained the stand of the FRG and Europe regarding a just peace and he of course includes in this granting rights to others. According to Genscher's remarks others means Israel and therefore every peace agreement in the Middle East must include Israel.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Minister Genscher says that every war anywhere in the world is accompanied with destruction and the killing of people and from the point of view of the Europeans peace in the Middle East is also peace for Europe since Europe is a neighbor of the Middle East.

The FRG minister was asked about relations between the prime minister and Chancellor Schmidt. He said he clarified the FRG Government's stand that FRG Israeli relations are based on the historic responsibility recognized by the FRG Government, not only Schmidt's but every government and this is accepted by all Bundestag parties.

Genscher termed the talks in Jerusalem as very useful, very friendly. [end recording].

Meets With Begin

TA032012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Report by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] After a meeting with the president of the state and the Labor Party chairman, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a 90-minute talks with the prime minister. The prime minister said Europe should take care not to suggest a resolution to the Middle East conflict that endangers the well-being of the Jewish people. He was referring to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Genscher's reply: The FRG and the European countries do not intend to impose a solution that is not acceptable to Israel.

Details of 3 June Talks

LD032256 Hamburg DPA in German 1842 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 3 Jun (DPA) -- In a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has advised Europeans to give up the idea of Palestinians having a right to self-determination. According to Uri Porat, Begin's spokesman, Begin said on Thursday this concept would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state and serious danger to Israel's security.

According to the spokesman, Begin replied to Genscher's objection that the FRG and other European states are not against the peace process started with Camp David but are merely attempting to take a helpful stand, by saying: "When the Europeans call for a Palestinian homeland and the right to self-determination, it is interference not help." The Europeans should be more careful in their declarations. On Genscher's remark that self-determination had to be decided by all concerned and did not necessarily lead to an independent state, Begin said: "One has to decide what self-determination actually means before one proposes it."

In a subsequent news conference, Genscher did not elaborate on his approximately 1 hour talks with Begin. He spoke instead on his detailed talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Against this background, the federal foreign minister called on the Israeli Government to introduce a phase of confidence-building measures following the successful realization of the peace treaty with Egypt. "If we can contribute to this positive development as West Germans and Europeans, we want to do that."

Genscher continued [word indistinct] had positively taken up a proposal by Shamir in this connection in order to further this process by tripartite economic projects between Israel, Egypt and the EC. The federal foreign minister expressed the hope that in the phase which was now beginning positive experiences would be gained by both sides in the development of relations between Israel and Egypt. This was then an invitation to other Middle East states to participate in the peace process. Without prejudice to the (?peace treaty), it was "possible and necessary" that Egypt attempted to overcome its isolation in the Arab camp.

According to the FRG delegation, the personal controversy between Begin and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also came up during Genscher's talk. In answer to a question at the news conference, the minister said the FRG had developed its relations with Israel from the start with the awareness of the [word indistinct] responsibility. The chancellor had taken this into account "from the first day of his political career." There was agreement among all of the FRG Bundestag parties on this stand toward Israel.

Shamir Comments on Visit

TA040717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] At a dinner party given at the end of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Israel last night, Foreign Minister Shamir said the talks have contributed to bringing closer the desired goal of establishing peace and security for all, but that we do not see eye to eye on all points. He again rejected the Palestinians' right to self-determination, even though the FRG is one of the main supporters of this stand in Europe.

Genscher Departs 4 June

TA040737 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0715 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 4 Jun -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended his visit to Israel and left the country to return to Bonn at 0630 this morning by special plane. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir saw his guest off at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Khalil on Bilateral Relations

TA031852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Report by Mikha Friedman -- recorded]

[Text] Egypt is committed to the peace process even if Israel presents the most hawkish and most uncompromising positions and even if an intentional attempt is made to cause Egypt to despair of carrying through the peace process. These are remarks made today by former Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil who is also the chairman of the Egyptian ruling party in a meeting with Peace Now movement leaders. The meeting lasted 90 minutes and the movement leaders termed it very warm.

Khalil said the developments in the Iran-Iraq war may lead countries such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan to recognize that they should join the peace process and form a moderate front against Muslim Iranian radicalism. Dr. Khalil said he possesses information, which he did not elaborate on, of an impending initiative by elements within the PLO to recognize Israel and negotiate a settlement with it.

Khalil criticized the Israeli Government's policy saying that some of the harsh disagreements between Israel and Egypt are due to leaks to the Israeli press about disputes that could have been solved with understanding had they remained secret.

Khalil praised the peace movement in Israel and harshly criticized the radical rightist movements in Israel. He said that in Egypt too one finds extremist Muslim groups opposed to a dialogue with Israel but the difference between Israel and Egypt is that in Israel it is the radicals that dictate the government's policy while in Egypt these groups lack influence and the moment their members break the law they are put behind bars.

The Peace Now movement leaders described to Khalil the political atmosphere in Israel and expressed their opinion that the majority of the Israeli public is interested in overall peace. They repeatedly emphasized the great importance the movement attaches to the role Egypt can play in influencing the other Arab countries and the Palestinians.

Khalil on Settlement Policy

TA040828 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by the Middle East correspondent]

[Text] Former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil yesterday bitterly attacked Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank, suggesting it is not only contrary to the "spirit and letter of Camp David," -- but also to a specific promise given by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Khalil, who is now deputy chairman of Egypt's ruling national democratic party, told the Jerusalem POST yesterday that Sharon had at one stage during negotiations with Egypt given an assurance that the programme he was implementing at the time would be final.

"Now he is coming out with another programme of building 70 settlements," Khalil complained, suggesting that this is doing little to break the impasse in the autonomy talks, and also making it extremely difficult to encourage other Arabs to support the autonomy plan.

Egypt, Khalil said, is extending invitations to Jordan and the Palestinians to join in the peace process, as provided in the Camp David accords -- "but, unfortunately, the policies adopted now in the West Bank, the policies of...depriving (its inhabitants) of all kinds of human rights, can never be encouraging to any one to join in."

On his six-day visit to Israel as guest of the Labour Party, which ends today, Khalil said the opportunity to speak to members of the opposition and to tour factories and kibbutzim -- something he had not been able to do on previous official visits -- had afforded him new insights.

But he stressed that the visit was to reciprocate an earlier visit by a Labur Party delegation to Egypt and was not part of a bid to negotiate with the party on any political issue -- "because we realize that the Labour Party is not in power and we would not waste their time on something like this."

MA'ARIV REPORTS ON BEGIN'S REPLY TO MUBARAK

TA040951 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] In his response to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's letter, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will invite Mubarak for a meeting to duscuss bilateral problems and the resumption of the autonomy negotiations.

In his message, Begin will emphasize Israel's stand that the autonomy talks must [hayavot] be conducted in Jerusalem as well.

The prime minister will thank President Mubarak for the friendly message he sent him and express his faith that the peace process will continue to be strengthened.

PAT 'SATISFIED' WITH ECONOMIC TALKS IN EGYPT

TA031348 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Minister of Industry and Commerce Gid'on Pat yesterday expressed satisfaction that the public sector companies in Egypt had finally been given the "green light" to cooperate with Israel, despite the fear of a commercial boycott by other Arab countries.

The Israelis say that to date they have only been able to make deals with the private sector in Egypt, because the Egyptians feared that Israeli trade with the public sector would lead to a boycott by other Arabs. This has now changed, and Pat expressed his confidence that two-way trade between Israel and Egypt will now increase.

Pat told correspondents during his visit to Egypt that Israeli exports to Egypt in 1981 had reached about $15 million, but Egyptian exports to Israel were very low. Egypt's main export goods to Israel were 2 million tons of crude oil annually.

Pat went to Egypt on 1 June for a 2-day visit and met with the Egyptian minister of industry and mineral resources and also met with the governor of the Central bank of Egypt. He said he discussed with Egyptian officials the pssibility of bilateral cooperation in various fields, such as the export of food, textiles and building materials.

Pat said that in about 2 months Egypt would be appointing a commercial attache to its Tel Aviv embassy, as an "additional tool to encourage bilateral trade." The ministers added that he would report to Prime Minister Menahem Begin about the "high degree of cooperation and goodwill" he had found on his visit to Egypt. He reiterated the desire of Israel and Egypt to achieve overall peace in the Middle East and expressed his hope that the other Arab countries would also follow the path of peace.

Additional Remarks

TA031115 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2340 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 2 Jun -- Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat reported on Wednesday evening, on his return from a brief visit to Egypt, that real progress was made in bilateral commercial ties and this was manifested in an Egyptian Government circular allowing trade with Israel.

Mr Pat visited Egypt for 2 days and held meetings with the industry minister, the minister of economy and supply [as received] and the governor of the Central Bank of Egypt.

He told this reporter at Ben-Gurion Airport that two main subjects were discussed in his talks. The first involving joint industrial projects -- the advancement of which the Egyptian Government had recently declared its intention of giving priority -- the clothing, food and housing construction industries. The other subject dealt with the possibility of Egypt purchasing food from Israel.

The minister said in the near future the first delegation from the Egyptian Ministry of Support and Internal Trade be arriving in Israel. He said this follows the notice circulated by the Egyptian Government which even encourages trade with Israel.

In his talk with the governor of the Central Bank of Egypt, Mr Pat explained it is inconceivable that bilateral commercial relations should be managed solely by the state bank. He asked that in the banking and financial system as well it be possible to act through various banks. "The governor of the bank and the Egyptian economic minister promised that this would be done in the near future."

"We see that the Egyptian economic officials are acting according to the new directives they received from President Mubarak to advance normalization in trade matters, and we encountered great openness in our talks," he said.

"The Egyptian economic minister appointed Egypt's first commercial attache to its embassy in Israel and he will be arriving here in August," Mr Pat said in summing up the results of the visit.

On 14 June an Egyptian delegation will arrive here for commercial talks which will be held in Jerusalem, and on 22 June a delegation will come on behalf of the Egyptian electronics industry.

On his trip to Egypt, Mr Pat was accompanied by the president of the industrialists' association, Mr Eli Horvitz, and the director general of his ministry, Avraham Asheri.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MUBARAK LETTER TO BEGIN

TA031217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT states the message sent by the Egyptian president to the prime minister is based entirely on Mubarak's whims, upon which his policy is founded. Mubarak demands everything from us and gives nothing in return. So far he has succeeded in doing so because of the softness of Israel's position. It should be explained to him that Israel can get by without autonomy and that the problem should be of concern mainly to Egypt.

MA'ARIV writes that the Egyptian foreign minister stated that peace between Israel and Egypt is forever. It seems, however, that the crisis which delays the autonomy talks is eternal as well. The lack of speed manifested by the parties concerned to renew talks stems, apparently, from the need to wait and see how Khomeyni will act in Iraq.

PRESS ON POSSIBILITY OF BEGIN-MUBARAK SUMMIT

TA030921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The Jerusalem POST says in the wake of Egypt's rejection of a Washington summit now, that to hold a tripartite meeting in the U.S. capital without discussing autonomy would be tantamount to performing Hamlet without the prince of Denmark. The paper says that there is no dearth of subjects that Israel and Egypt can take up -- with or without the Americans.

It hopes that Mr Mubarak and Mr Begin will soon be able to solve the questions of the venue for their own meeting. To skirt the delicate issue of Jerusalem, the Egyptian president could come here just for a few hours at least, as his deputy has done several times in recent weeks. What is certain, says the POST, is that the two partners to peace in the Middle East need frequent top-level dialogue to maintain and enhance it.

'AL HAMISHMAR, the MAPAM paper, says that previous experience in summitry shows that meticulous preparation must take place in order to give the summit meeting itself even the edge of success. A summit which ends without positive results merely deepens the sense of crisis and frustration. The paper thinks that from positions put by the Begin government and the statements emanating from Cairo the freeze is still on.

BEGIN, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS STRATEGIC MEMORANDUM

TA030935 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] President Reagan intends to renew the practical cooperation between Israel and the United States as stipulated in the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation signed between the two countries about 6 months ago and later suspended after the annexation of the Golan Heights.

This week U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis explained to Mr Begin that it was true that the problems involved in the renewal of the memorandum had not been discussed at all in Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's talks in Washington last week, but the administration did intend to deal with the matter.

From what Lewis told Begin, it seems the issues involving bilateral strategic cooperation will be discussed between Begin and Reagan when the prime minister is in the United States in the latter half of this month. From Lewis' discussion with Begin it also transpires that the President intends to reach positive agreements [lehagi'a lesikumim hiyuvim] with the prime minister on several practical issues involved in the memorandum's framework on strategic cooperation.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent recalls that among those issues were: the purchase of Israeli equipment by U.S. concerns; the conversion of a portion of U.S. economic aid from dollars to shekels; holding joint maneuvers by the two armies; U.S. investments in large-scale development activities in Israel, and so on.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD DESPITE TURKISH THREAT

TA040838 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv -- An international conference on genocide will take place in Tel Aviv as planned, despite threatened reprisals by Turkey if the Armenian question is discussed, the organizer said yesterday.

Dr Yisra'el (Charny) told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that he had been under pressure from the Foreign Ministry to cancel the conference "because of Turkish insistence that the Armenian genocide of 70 years ago not be discussed."

(Charny) mentioned a statement by conference president, Elie Wiesel that Turkey had warned of reprisals against its Jewish population and of a diplomatic rupture with Israel.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Turkey had made any threat. But officials who declined to be named confirmed that they had sought to cancel the conference "out of concern for the interests of Jews." They said they were not referring to Turkey's 18,000 Jews, but declined to elaborate.

(Charny) said the idea of cancelling the conference or barring it from dealing with the Armenian tragedy was "absolutely untenable," (Charny) and a few of his colleagues have been planning the conference for the past three years.

Only six of the 150 scheduled lectures deal with the Armenians, he said. The rest are on the Nazi holocaust and attempts to destroy the Gypsies, the Kampucheans, the Tibetans and various other peoples.

The conference will explore the factors that have prompted genocide throughout history, (Charny) said. Some 400 people, 200 from abroad, are expected to attend the gathering which begins on June 20.

ASH-SHAK'AH DETAINED FOR 'ATTACKING' POLICEMAN

TA031138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Nabulus police today detained the dismissed mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, for questioning on suspicion of attacking, shouting abuse at and spitting in the face of a border police officer. Our correspondent Arye Gus was told the incident occurred in the central square in Nabulus. A local youth approached Ash-Shak'ah, after which police sought to question him. Then, according to police, Ash-Shak'ah began to curse and shout and, as mentioned, he has been detained for questioning.

Released After Questioning

TA031232 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1215 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Nabulus, 3 Jun -- The dismissed mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, was detained today for insulting a police officer and was released shortly afterwards by order of the police commander of the Samaria District, Chief Superintendant Gavi Ashton.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports the dismissed mayor was loitering near the municipal council building and that a police officer asked him to leave. Ash-Shak'ah insulted the police officer who then detained him for questioning at the Nabulus police station.

Shortly afterwards the police commander of the Samaria District met the suspect for a discussion and explained to Ash-Shak'ah that insulting a police officer is a serious offense [ma'ase hamur] and demanded that he not do it again. Ash-Shak'ah was released as a gesture and no charges were brought against him.

Ash-Shak'ah Comments

TA031655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The deposed Nabulus mayor, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, this afternoon released his version of the verbal exchange with the border police officer following which he was summoned to give testimony to the police. Bassam ash-Shak'ah explained to our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that the police officer had already unjustly provoked him yesterday. This morning, when Ash-Shak'ah wanted to visit the municipality secretary he met one of his friends and began talking with him. The police officer demanded that he stop the conversation.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah refused and when the police officer insisted, he told him: Even the fascists do not act like this. Later Ash-Shak'ah refused to go with the police officer to the police station. When Ash-Shak'ah was summoned to the police station he refused to give his version of the incident ıying he will present it only in court. The police officer complained that Ash-Shak'ah had insulted him and called him a fascist and a Hitler.

COMMANDER REPORTS NEW GAZA 'TERRORIST' SQUAD

TA031149 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Two months ago a new terrorist squad was organized in the Gaza District, and its members have already been involved in three handgrenade-throwing incidents, in one of which an IDF regular was killed. This was disclosed yesterday by the Gaza Strip commander.

At a briefing for military correspondents, the commander said this new activity comes after a lull of nearly a year in terrorist activity. In April 1981 security forces killed Rafiq Salami, the commander of a terrorist network which, in addition to throwing hand-grenades at Israeli military and civilian vehicles, had killed 14 people for collaborating with Israeli authorities.

The Gaza Strip commander added 5 local inhabitants had been killed and more than 30 wounded in 3 waves of rioting between the end of February and the beginning of May this year. Only one soldier from the security forces had been seriously wounded, in that case by a stone that struck him in the eye. He detailed the special conditions prevalent in the Gaza Strip, mainly in the refugee camps [apparent sentence drop in text].

The deputy head of the civilian administration in the Gaza District, a colonel, reviewed the administration's activities, saying the separation between the administration and the military government "permits the head of the administration to have more time for civilian affairs." But, responding to a question, he said this separation had brought about no substantial change in the Israeli administration's structure, and he could not say why the separation had been made.

IDF INSTALLING NEW RAFAH SECURITY STRIP

TA030946 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Rafah -- Army bulldozers yesterday were clearing the rubble of refugees' former homes, and soldiers were installing posts for a fence along a security strip, which is to cut through this city, divided last April when Israel withdraw from Sinai.

Entire blocks of huts built closely to each other were demolished to clear the 2-km long, 50-metre-wide strip. It will include three rows of fences and a patrol road.

According to a senior source in the civilian administration here, some 220 of the 283 families living along the strip have agreed to move. In some places, residents were seen tearing down walls block by block to reuse the material in building their new homes on land given to them on the sand dunes of (Tall al-Sultan), another quarter of Rafah. Each refugee was also given some shekels 40,000 to build a new home.

But the government faces negotiations with 28 nonrefugee families who are resisting eviction. The veteran residents have spurned an offer of 200,000 shekels per family.

The decision to clear the strip was made after the authorities realized that the concertina barbed wire they had laid in alleys and on roofs of houses straddling the border was not enough to prevent infiltration. The border could also easily be scaled by crossing over the rooftops, a military source said.

Many residents of the Egyptian sector were left jobless, and tried to sneak back into Israel. Early yesterday, five residents of Camp Canada in Rafah Egypt and three from (Shaykh Zuwayd) near the Rafah-Al-'Arish road were caught infiltrating to find work. They will be returned to Egypt.

On Tuesday at 3 p.m., five persons jumped over a fence but were caught, military sources said.

Some 500 of Rafah's residents have been legally allowed to cross during the day to till their lands, but Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon on Tuesday agreed to allow 35 people living in Camp Canada to cross into Israel for 3 to 5 days at a time. They include teachers and post-office clerks working on the Israeli side.

GOLAN DRUZE PETITION MINISTRY TO REOPEN SCHOOLS

TA030759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Report by Yo'el Dar -- recorded]

[Text] In the village of Majdal Shams, where religious and secular leaders are waging a struggle against Israeli identification cards, residents this week began signing a petition calling on the Education Ministry to immediately open schools so that their children can resume classes after the long suspension and the disruptions which have continued since the start of the school year. Last night the head of the Druze Zionist circle, Salman abu Salah, presented a petition with 70 signatures to the official in charge of education on the Golan Heights, Aharon (Zbaida). Residents of Buq'ata village have also begun signing a similar petition.

However, it is not only the parents who are seeking to take the children off the streets and return them to regular studies; a small group of teachers has also announced to Aharon (Zbaida) its willingness to end the strike. The teachers have asked the Education Ministry to recognize the period of the strike as being vacation without pay. Only teachers holding an identification card can submit such a request.

This morning a small group from among the striking workers is supposed to go to work in the Hermon area. This was made possible due to the intervention of Israeli authorities with employers in northern Israel. It has been reported that over the past few days an unknown number of workers returned to work in northern Galilee settlements. However, they have been spending the night in Qiryat Shemona or at their work place in order to avoid being pressured by the strike organizers.

Meanwhile, the Committee of Solidarity With the Golan Druze announced this morning that the supply of water and electricity to 'Ayn Qunyah was cut off for nonpayment bills. The committee's spokesman this morning reported that the residents are ready to pay their debts through the offices of a lawyer or other special collector who does not hold an identification card, but not by means of the local council whose leaders are unacceptable to the strikers.

DRUZE RELIGIOUS LEADERS WANT STRIKE ENDED

TA031522 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] The tendency of the Golan Druze to moderate the struggle against the Golan law is increasing. Additional religious leaders have recently joined the declaration by Shaykh Salman Tahir that there is no religious reason to prevent the resumption of work or the carrying of an Israeli identification card. Therefore, it seems the remaining opponents to the government's acts on the Golan are radical youths who are sometimes viewed as "street leaders."

In view of the religious leaders' announcement, additional groups of Druze workers leave daily for work in the north of the country.

For the first time in 15 weeks restaurants offering meals to tourists and excursionists have opened in Majdal Shams. The local gas station too, which had so far operated secretly, began operating openly.

The heads of some of the big clans on the Golan Heights are trying to use their influence with youths to decrease their demonstrative presence in the streets and moderate their position. Several Golan teachers who are still not working appealed to the Education Ministry's northern district branch asking that classes be renewed.

The commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, who was put in charge of coordinating activities on the Golan, appointed one of his staff officers, Lt Col Re'uven Levi, as the actual coordinator of activities on the Golan.

Officially, Lieutenant Colonel Levi's position is defined as the secretary of the committee for coordinating the activities of the various government ministries on the Golan. However, practically speaking, Re'uven Levi serves as the actual coordinator of the activities carried out by the various ministries.

Military circles in the north have emphasized that Lt Col Re'uven Levi does not act as a military governor since the representatives of the government ministries active in the area answer to their ministries and are not subordinate to Levi, as is the case in the framework of military authorities. Therefore, these circles noted, Levi's appointment does not mean the military authorities have been reintroduced into the Golan through the back door.

Appeal for Support

TA040616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Golan Heights religious leaders have called on their colleagues in the Galilee and Mt Karmel to support them in their struggle against receiving identification cards. At a special assembly held in Majdal Shams they called on the Druze religious leaders in Israel to make their appeal in the Druze houses of worship.

Meanwhile, our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports the regular supply of electricity to 'Ayn Qunyah village on the Golan Heights was resumed last night after residents promised to pay their bills.

HA'ARETZ VIEWS IRAN AS LESSER OF TWO EVILS

TA021127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Jun 82 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Between Two Evils"]

[Text] What would be more dangerous for Israel: a sweeping Iranian victory over Iraq and the increased power of fundamentalist Islam in the Middle East, or an Iraqi victory that would make Iraq the central Persian Gulf power, turning west toward the Israeli front with all that this would entail?

If Israel had to choose between either of these possibilities, the choice would be difficult, something like choosing between the pox and cholera. It is not only Israel but every Arab country in the region -- particularly the Persian Gulf states bordering Iraq -- that would not want to face such a choice. All the Arab countries that were recently shocked over the Iranian victory would have been just as alarmed had the situation been the reverse; and they would have feared its results just as much.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which currently support Baghdad, would have regarded Iraq's growing strength as a threat to themselves. One should also point out that even as the war was underway, Iraq pressured Kuwait to give it (under a 99-year lease) an island to make its war with Iran easier. Syria, too, being the only Arab country that is on the winner's side now, definitely would not want Iran to conquer Iraq -- or even parts of it -- thus becoming a neighbor. To recall, it was Al-Asad who proclaimed immediately after Khorramshahr was captured, that Tehran had promised him that the Iranian Army would not seize Iraqi territories.

After the publication of reports that Israel had sold arms to Iran, the impression could have been created that an Iranian victory would only benefit Israel. But an Iranian victory has advantages and disadvantages alike as far as we are concerned. On the one hand, it would undermine Iraq's power and military prowess, which is in Israel's interest since it is an extremist country, a leader of the rejectionist front that waged war with Israel three times and even refused to sign an armistice agreement with it in 1948. It persistently calls for the destruction of Israel and has even rejected Security Council Resolution 242. It is the first Arab country to make a serious effort to develop nuclear arms. Shaking up Iraq is in Israel's interest, and it would weaken the entire eastern front opposing us. We do not mind at all a vast shake-up there that would even lead to the disintegration of Iraq into a Shi'ite versus a Sunni country and the secession of the Kurdish minority.

Indirectly, Israel could also benefit even from a partial Iranian victory. Such a victory would not only allow Egypt to regain influence in the Arab world -- and not at the expense of the Camp David accords -- but it would also imbue in some Arab countries the feeling that there is yet a greater danger to them than that presented by Israel. That is the danger from the east, from fanatical Shi'ite Iran. Such a threat might prompt such countries as Saudi Arabia and Jordan to entertain the idea that action should be taken in order to ease the tension in the conflict with Israel and find some sort of solution -- a more moderate and compromising one -- to it. If this is correct, then we will come to know of it not from Saudi declarations but from a Jordanian readiness to cooperate with Egypt and join the peace process. However, such a development does not necessarily have to take place, and it might eventually slide into the negative side. Jordan, fearing an Iranian victory, might exploit an improvement of its relations with Washington not for the sake of joining the peace process, but for increasing its military power.

It would seem that these could be Israeli benefits from an Iranian victory, but we should not indulge in illusions, assuming that an increase in fanatical Iran's power in the Middle East would only serve to benefit Israel. Khomeyni's Iran is for Israel a negative extremist power. In their distress, the Iranians did not shun cooperation with the Israeli "devil", but as soon as the war is over Iran might tie itself to the Israeli conflict as a pretext for actively engaging in dangerous Middle East activity. Already in the first stages of its rule Khomeyni's regime has tried to send volunteers to Lebanon to aid the terrorists in their fight against Israel. Will he not also repeat this in the future?

And if incidents occur between us and the Syrians, will Al-Asad not call for Iranian military aid, just as he asked of the Iraqis, the Moroccans and the Cubans in the past? As long as Iran is fanatic and ruled by Khomeyni, such moves are feasible. After his death, more moderate forces, such as the victorious and hailed army, might rise to power. With its help it may perhaps be possible to resume certain ties.

The possibility that Iraq would win was ruled out the moment Saddam Husayn failed to force Tehran to the negotiating table when his army scored its first successes and after the Iraqi Army slipped into a hopeless war of attrition far away from the country's centers. But for the sake of argument, and in terms of the dispute we have with Washington over this, it must be pointed out that a victorious and strong Iraq would have constituted a greater threat to Israel. It would unquestionably have returned with greater enthusiasm to its nuclear development plans; it would have had increased influence over Jordan and the eastern front; and it would have formed a negatively competitive force with Egypt, which signed a peace agreement with Israel. In short, had Iraq won it would have created a greater and more immediate danger to Israel.

Such considerations are not compatible with current U.S. interests. One should note that what we are discussing is the present situation, because tomorrow or the day after, when Khomeyni is no longer around, Washington may find paths to Iran that are currently blocked. Right now Washington is smiling at Baghdad, but not because Iraq is more important than Iran. Indeed the willingness to aid Iraq indirectly stems from the fact that Washington does not want fanatical Iran -- which Saudi Arabia regards as a threat -- to win, and also because this is the United States' chance to return to Iraq and consolidate a new axis in the Arab world (Saudi Arabia-Egypt-Iraq-Jordan).

However, Iraq, as important as it might be at this stage, cannot serve as a substitute for Iran as far as the United States is concerned. The return of the United States to Iraq cannot under any circumstances serve to compensate the United States should the Soviet Union, against the background of growing U.S.-Iraqi ties, strengthen its relations with Iran and increase its penetration of that country with a view to fighting over Khomeyni's inheritance.

Yet all these are Washington's considerations and the decisions about them will not be made in Jerusalem. The danger Israel faces from such moves is that Washington will once again be strengthening the Arabs' military power unscrupulously, just because the Middle East's center of gravity changed range and direction.

Israel's concern is well taken when we keep hearing from Washington that the sale of Hawk missiles and F-16's to Jordan is intended to strengthen the peace process. The motto is arms for the Arabs to bolster their desire for peace. This is one of the absurdities the Reagan administration created and inflated. This is how it has so far only managed to step up the arms race in the region and exacerbate the dangers to Israel. Jordan had received Hawk missiles in the past too, but this did not prevent it from contacting the Soviet Union.

Washington's hope of turning Jordan into a link connecting Iraq and Egypt and delegating it a role in the Persian Gulf should not materialize with the help of additional arms and increased threats to Israel.

This is an easy, but most dangerous, way which will ultimately shatter the delicate Middle East balance of power. Israel, which reveals nervousness in the face of even lesser threats, will not be able to view the matter with indifference even if diplomatic ties between Baghdad and Washington are resumed.

COMMENTARY DESCRIBES JORDAN AS OPPORTUNISTIC

JN031920 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 3 Jun 82

["Observation" by Anis Tawfiq]

[Text] Only one adjective can describe Jordan's request for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the Iranian-Iraqi war, namely, opportunistic. As long as Jordan thought the war was in Iraq's interest, the Jordanian Government said it would support Iraq until Iran is completely defeated. Jordan openly mobilized Al-Yarmuk forces and sent them to the war front to strengthen the forces of its Iraqi ally against Iran. Now that the tide of war has turned against Jordanian wishes, Iran has destroyed a number of Iraq's best mechanized divisions and the threat of battle has reached the Iraqi territories, Jordan is finding itself in a major dilemma. It has now resorted to the UN Security Council, urging it to stop the war and save Iraq from impending harm.

The UN Security Council is no less opportunistic than Jordan; the war has been going on for 21 months and the council has never batted an eye over the fighting. Now, the council is making contacts and holding meetings and may have even issued resolutions. All this is in accordance with the usual procedures of this council.

However, we cannot describe the Jordanian policy as opportunistic from beginning to end: Jordan negotiated with Israel for a long time, went to Rabat in 1973 and recognized 'Arafat's liberation organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Today, Jordan attempts to pressure the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to compete with the organization in bringing pressure to bear on these inhabitants. This is an aspect of Jordan's opportunism.

The Jordanian rulers played a very suspect role in promoting the cause of the Syrian Ba'thists when they signed a treaty of alliance with Syria and organized political committees and periodic summits between the two countries for many months. Jordan knew that one of the most important aims of Syria's Ba'thists has been and still is the overthrow of the Jordanian regime and the establishment of a Ba'thist republic in Jordan. Suddenly at an opportune time, Jordan abandoned all its alliances with Syria and joined hands with its archenemy, the Iraqi Ba'thists. Jordan formed an alliance with Iraq and stood with it in one front in the war with Iran. This has been a prominent aspect of Jordan's opportunisim; it can be seen in the Syrian Ba'thist newspapers which praised Jordan and its king and now heap tons of insults on Jordan and its king.

Recently, Jordan began another opportunistic game: It concluded an arms deal with the USSR, brandishing this in Washington's face. In fact, Jordan's aim has been to obtain arms for aggression bought by Saudi and Kuwaiti funds from the United States. This time the opportunistic game is not a new one; it has been tried by others more crafty than the Jordanians.

The Jordanian rulers must answer a number of questions from the Jordanian people: Do these opportunistic practices obviate a firm Jordanian policy serving Jordan's supreme interests? Is Jordan a state of political gimmicks or a state of principles? Do the Jordanian rulers think that they can deceive the Syrian rulers and then the Iraqi rulers -- the shah of Iran and then Khomeyni? How long can they go on doing this?

Jordan is a small state with limited power. It is facing conflicting political currents. This makes it incumbent on Jordan to draw up a lasting policy and a list of political priorities. It must define its aims. Politics is serious business. Jordan should not play with fire on this or that front and then go to the other side and declare its innocence. You may deceive some of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but it is impossible to deceive all of the people all of the time.

CUSTOMS REVENUE STATISTICS SHOW IMPORTS UP

TA040843 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by the economic affairs correspondent]

[Text] Customs revenue for May 1982 increased by about 55 percent after adjustment for inflation, as compared with May 1981, but revenue from all other taxes remained almost unchanged, Treasury statistics showed yesterday.

Since customs duties have remained almost constant during the year the increase in customs revenue means that Israelis are importing more: $80 million in May 1982, as compared with $60 million in May 1981. At the same time, since prices on the international market have been falling, the increase is even more outstanding.

MEETING OF PANA SOUTHERN REGION HELD IN LUSAKA

AB030957 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Jun (AFP) -- A five-day meeting of the southern region of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) opened in Lusaka yesterday with the PANA director-general saying that the continent was determined to find an alternative to the powerful Western media.

Cheikh Ousmane Diallo of Senegal said that the agency, which should be fully operational by the end of the year, would give priority to the struggle for freedom in southern Africa "and make sure that the silenced voices in South Africa and Namibia are heard."

Opening the meeting, Zambia Deputy Information and Broadcasting Minister John Bandada said that PANA should be used to free the minds of African people from decades of exposure to alien propaganda. He warned that opposition to the establishment of PANA still existed as foreign news agencies which he said were tools for destabilization and disunity on the continent were determined to keep Africa under foreign domination.

Attending the Lusaka meeting, which is expected to discuss regional exchange programs for personnel and information and the strengthening of the respective national news agencies, are delegations from Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Swaziland. The six, plus Zambia which is the regional headquarters, constitute the southern region of PANA.

ALGERIA

SWAPO PRESIDENT SAM NUJOMA ARRIVES 2 JUNE

LD031056 Algiers APS in English 1028 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jun (APS) -- The president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived here yesterday for a short visit.

In a declaration to the Algerian news agency, SWAPO's president said that he came in Algiers to tell the Algerian responsibles about the latest developments of the situation in Namibia on the diplomatic, political and military plans. "I will also express, to President Chadli, the party and the Algerian Government, our deep gratitude before the material, diplomatic and political support they are continuously giving to the Namibian people", he said.

He also indicated that any just and equitable solution to the South-West African problem, should necessarily go through the application of the U.N. Resolution 435.

Concerning talks he hald, during his stay in Bonn, with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Mr Chester Crocker, the American under-secretary of state to foreign affairs, Mr Sam Nujoma stressed: "These talks are very useful for we think that with the existence or will in both sides, a solution is always possible."

Departs 3 June

LD031608 Algiers APS in English 1536 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jun (APS) -- The SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) delegation led by its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, left Algiers today at the end of a short visit in Algeria. It was seen off at its departure by Mr Bounekraf Abdelkader, CC member, responsible of the department relations with organizations and movements. [as received]

Before its departure, the delegation had talks with the FLN Party delegation at the seat of the commission of external relations. Discussions were focused on the last developments of the situation in Namibia, [words indistinct] Africa and in the world.

BRIEFS

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- Algiers, 3 June (APS) -- Mr Boualem Bessaiah, Central Committee member, minister of information, audienced yesterday here, Mr Istvan Hars, Central Committee member of Hungarian Workers' Party, president of the Hungarian Radio, who is on a visit in Algeria in the framework of the reinforcement of relations between the Algerian and the Hungarian televisions and radios. In this regard, an agreement dealing with a working programme in the field of T.V. and radio was signed yesterday by the two agencies. This agreement aims at reinforcing the fruitful cooperation between both agencies, by the exchange of programmes, information and experience. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 3 Jun 82 LD]

CHAD

PRIME MINISTER SAYS FIRST AIM TO SEEK PEACE

AB031556 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, Jun 3 (AFP) -- The first aim of Chad's new government formed last night is to "seek peace by every available means", and that means negotiating with the enemy, Prime Minister Djidingar Domo Ngardoum said here.

But he made no mention of Hissein Habre, the former defence minister and leader of the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN), with whom President Goukouni Oueddei is still refusing to parley.

Mr Djidingar, in a broadcast speech, also expressed confidence in the Organization of African Unity peacekeeping force in Chad, which Mr Goukouni has blamed for allowing four towns in central Chad to go over to the FAN in the past two weeds.

Observers here said the prime minister's statements risked bringing him into conflict with the Council of State, the policy-making body superior to the government made up of leaders of the main politico-military factions in Chad with the exception of former Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, who is boycotting it.

The statutes of the council, which is headed by Vice President Kamougue Abdel Kader, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces faction, and includes President Goukouni as an ordinary member, say that it alone can decide on "ways and means of achieving, maintaining and consolidating peace, and preserving national unity and territorial integrity." The Council of State must also approve or consider the government's programme, its economic development plans and its proposed laws.

Mr Djidingar is also limited in his actions by the make-up of his government, of which four of the key-posts -- defence, interior, foreign affairs and justice -- have been alloted respectively to representatives of Mr Acyl's Democratic Revolutionary Council, President Goukouni's Popular Armed Forces and Colonel Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces.

A reliable source noted that Mr Djidingar had accepted the premiership after being assured by President Goukouni that he had a free hand in picking his government, yet his first list of ministers was rejected by the head of state. This list comprised mainly men from southern Chad, the country's most prosperous region which has been less affected by the civil war. They were former aides of friends of the late President Nagarta Tombalbaye, whom Mr Djidingar served as finance minister and who was assassinated in April 1975.

The faction leaders, who were ministers in the former Transitional Government of National Unity, reportedly demanded that their portfolios be retained by their own supporters, and the new government is apparently the result of a compromise between their positions and that of Mr Djidingar.

The original idea was to encourage technocrats to bring new ideas into the government, given the political and military failure by the various factions to cooperate in fighting the FAN.

External pressure from several countries aiding Chad financially and militarily and the weariness of the combattants and the civil population would also have had an influence.

Mr Djidingar is clear about one thing, however: His government is taking office at a "critical period" in Chad's history at a time when "the very existence of the state is threatened."

ACYL COMMENTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT, OAU FORCE

AB041100 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Acyl Ahmat, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR -- generally considered as pro-Libyan), estimates that "all Chadian political-military faction leaders should leave the government because they are the only obstacle to peace and national unity."

In an interview with AFP today in Ndjamena, Acyl, former minister of foreign affairs, again said he refuses to sit with the Council of State, created on 8 May and to which he is a member by right as a faction leader. "I wouldn't want it to be said one day that I contributed to the confiscation of power in Chad," he stated.

"The former government to which I belonged failed militarily, politically and financially. It was unable to settle the Chadian problem by war and failed to assume its responsibilities. We cannot find a miracle solution by taking the leading members of this government and placing them in another body (the Council of State)," he added.

For Acyl, we must now make our stand "clear." "We do not have the means to face the present situation; there is no point now in dodging the issue. We must find a solution acceptable to all." However, he did not mention Hissein Habre by name nor did he use the word "negotiation" throughout the interview.

Acyl also said he thinks the government formed yesterday by Djidingar Domo Ngardoum apparently does not have "the power to decide on the destiny of Chad or that of the various Chadian military factions." He hinted that the defense minister, Acheik ibn Oumar, who is a member of the CDR, will refuse to associate with the new government.

However, the former minister expressed delight at the prime minister's intention "to try to establish peace by every means possible." "If the government really works to restore peace, the CDR will fully back it, even if it does not form part of it," he stated.

While he reaffirmed his confidence in the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad, Acyl admitted that four towns in eastern Chad fell to the FAN because the government forces had to leave at the request of the pan-African organization. He explained that "in official documents, the OAU told us that we could no longer stay in the localities where the pan-African force was posted and that, in return, the pan-African force would ensure the security of the people living in these areas after the departure of the government forces."

"The OAU did not want government forces to take positions of support behind the pan-African peacekeeping force in order to launch counteroffensives against FAN," Acyl concluded.

GHANA

SDAR DELEGATION TO DISCUSS DIPLOMATIC MISSION

AB031611 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] A two-man delegation from the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is in the country to discuss the process for establishing a diplomatic mission in Ghana. It is made up of Mr (Said Ahmad), the ambassador of the SDAR in Contonou, Benin, who is also accredited to Ghana and Mr (Kamal Yahyia) who is the charge d'affaires in Nigeria.

Solidarity between Ghana and the Polisario Front fighting for the independence of Western Sahara was first established during the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] era in 1979 when the SDAR was recognized as a sovereign state.

The delegation, which arrived 2 days ago, will also take part in celebrations marking the third anniversary of the 4 June uprising tomorrow. The delegation will hold a news conference tomorrow to give Ghanaians the true picture of events in the SDAR. This is necessary because, as the delegation explained, most of the reports reaching other African countries about Western Sahara are distorted.

PNDC RELEASES PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

AB040755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has ordered the release from prison of all persons who were sentenced to death by firing squad under the subversion decree by military tribunals during the Acheampong regime, and who have since been in prison without any commital warrant.

NIGERIA

INTERIOR MINISTER SUGGESTS EXTRADITION TREATY

AB031705 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, June 3 (NAN) -- The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, today in Lagos suggested that Nigeria, Togo and the Republic of Benin should have an extradition treaty to check the free movement of criminals in the three countries.

Alhaji Ali made this suggestion at a tripartite conference which opened at the international trade fair complex on Badagry Expressway.

He said that, at the moment, criminals in the three countries elluded apprehension and trial by committing crimes in one country and taking easy refuge in another.

Alhaji Ali remarked that the varying procedural methods of crime detection and prosecution in Nigeria, Togo and the Republic of Benin had made it possible for criminals to move freely within the three countries.

The minister charged the delegates with the responsibility of examining, in detail, threats posed by smuggling and all kinds of trafficking, to the national security of the three countries.

SIERRA LEONE

CAMPAIGNING BEGINS FOR 13 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

AB021548 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Freetown, 2 June (AFP) -- Campaigning has started here for the 13 remaining seats in the 85-seat Sierra Leone Parliament where the result was declared invalid because of "serious irregularities" in the May 1 general elections.

Ninety-seven candidates have applied to contest the elections, and polling day has been set for Saturday, June 26. The ruling All People's Congress, the country's only party, will select this Friday at least three candidates to contest each constituency.

The 13 constituencies are Port Loko South, Freetown East One, Freetown West Two, Freetown Central One, Koinadugu North, Koinadugu North-West, Bambali Central, Kono Central, Kono North-West, Moyamba North, Moyamba West One, Bonthe South and Tonkolili Central.

Two controversial contests are in Freetown West Two, where President Siaka Stevens' son Alex Hindolo is fighting to win his father's old seat from sitting MP Sylvanus Kamjra, and Central One, where former Minister of State for Finance Alfred Akibo-Betts was arrested after government credit notes, purchase orders, customs invoices and other documents were found.

The official party newspaper WE YONE said Mr Akibo-Betts would not be contesting the re-run election.

TOGO

COUNCIL DECIDES NOT TO RENOMINATE KODJO FOR OAU

AB032043 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] In a meeting yesterday, the ministerial council discussed the OAU and the possibility of proposing Eden Kodjo as a candidate for another term as OAU secretary general. After deliberating on this subject, the Central Committee decided to ask the government not to seek the renewal of the candidature of Edem Kodjo during the 19th summit of the OAU at the end of his present term of office. The Central Committee requests the government to convey the Togolese people's expression of gratitude to all the heads of state and governments of the continental organization for the confidence placed in Togo by electing Edem Kodjo to the post of OAU administrative secretary general for 1978-82 in Khartoum in 1978.

ANGOLA

FIVE UNITA MEMBERS EXECUTED IN LOBITO 29 MAY

AB031320 Paris AFP in French 1015 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Five UNITA militants -- fighting against the Angolan regime -- were executed on 29 May in Lobito, south of Luanda, the rightist daily CORREIO DA MANHE announced in Lisbon today.

In a communique quoted by the daily, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi said he regrets the "silence of international humanitarian organizations" and announced his movement "has no choice but to intensify its fight to defend itself and protect its members."

Mrs Francisca Cesar and two other UNITA militants were sentenced to 20, 16 and 24 years of imprisonment respectively, the communique added.

VISITING GHANAIAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

AB031405 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Ghana wants to strengthen the friendly relations of cooperation it maintains with the progressive countries of Africa, especially Angola, Mozambique, Congo, Guinea-Bissau and many others, declared a special envoy of Ghanaian Chairman Jerry Rawlings.

In an interview yesterday afternoon in Luanda, Kodjo Tsikata, who delivered a personal message from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and head of state, hinted that they discussed problems of bilateral relations and the possibility of strengthening existing links. The implementation of agreements already concluded between Angola and Ghana by their commission also was raised during this audience, which took place in the presence of the MPLA Central Committee secretary for organization, Lucio Lara.

Kodjo Tsikata said Ghana has been following with interest the struggle of the Angolan people -- first against Portuguese colonialism from 1975 up to the present phase, passing through the phase of (?secessionism).

Concerning Namibia, the Ghanaian special envoy said his country supports the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation and independence of that territory which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

On the situation in his country, Kodjo Tsikata stressed the efforts made since the 31 December revolution, which intends to continue with the ideals of Kwame Nkrumah in order to lift Ghana from the deep economic crisis it is currently facing. Other matters raised at this meeting concerned the setting up of people's defense committees at all levels in the political life of the country, making the people vigilant under democratic and popular conditions and the action taken by the trade union to defend workers interests under the auspices of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC].

Concerning reactions of the multinationals, Tsikata said these companies are not happy about events of 31 December. Following the vigilance of the people and the government, these multinationals have not been able to make any concrete decision. [sentence as heard] Through this vigilance, they were able to denounce and expel three American spies in Ghana under cover of these multinationals. The major tasks of the PNDC include the fight against currency trafficking, the fight for economic stability in the country, the realization of a short-term development program and the problem of cocoa production, the principal wealth of Ghana.

Talking about oil supplies to Ghana, Kodjo Tsikata said after the suspension of Nigerian oil supplies, Ghana borrowed oil from Libya for the current year. The basic objective of the present Ghanaian administration is to take the country out of the financial difficulties facing it and, to achieve this, Ghana must diversify its relations with all the countries on the basis of mutual respect.

The special envoy of the Ghanaian head of state, who has been in our capital since last Monday with a special message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, also talked about the path taken by Ghana for its development and Angola's contributions to the social and economic development of his country. He said Ghana and Angola have a common enemy and any victory of the Angolan people is a victory for the Ghanaians.

GDR DELEGATION HEAD EXPLAINS 8-DAY VISIT

EA032026 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters and member of the GDR Council of State, said his visit to Angola underlines the importance of the deep friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries. The GDR official, who arrived in Luanda yesterday leading a SED delegation on an 8-day working visit, said he hopes to familiarize himself with Angola's experience in restructuring state and party power organs.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL 3 JUNE

EA031216 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] President Samora Machel received Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy main political directorate, in Maputo today. The meeting was attended by the national defense minister, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, and the national political commissar of the armed forces, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza.

Military Talks End

MB031341 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Talks on military cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique have ended in Maputo. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Gen Aleksey Yepishev, said at a dinner in his honor last night that the talks would contribute to the growth of the Mozambican Army. General Yepishev also stressed the importance of economic cooperation between the two countries, saying the stronger the economy, the quicker the development of the army. The leader of the Mozambique team at the talks, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, who is political commissar of Mozambique's Armed Forces, said the two countries had been looking into ways of making their military cooperation more effective. In this respect, he said, the talks had been extremely useful.

Yepishev Departs

EA031546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy delegation led by Gen Aleksey Yepishev left Maputo for home this afternoon after its visit to Mozambique. Present at Mavalane International Airport to see the visiting delegation off was the national political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. Also present were other high-ranking armed forces officers and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Mozambique.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FORMER COLLABORATORS

MB031315 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] President Samora Machel and senior government officials this morning resumed a meeting with Mozambicans who once belonged to the Portuguese colonial secret police and other fascist organizations. The meeting, which is being held in Maputo, began last month but was interrupted by President Samora's 2-week tour of Caribbean countries.

In the first part of the meeting, the president told the former collaborators it was neither a court hearing nor a confessional one. The objective, he said, was to help those concerned liberate themselves from their guilty past and integrate themselves into society as patriotic citizens.

NAMIBIA

MUDGE SAYS DTA TO AID UNITA IF SWAPO DELAYS

LD031622 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] of South-West Africa/Namibia has urged that matters affecting the Western settlement plan for the territory should be concluded within 30 days and that an election for a constitutional assembly be held not later than March next year. The chairman of the administrative council and of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, told the National Assembly in Windhoek that the executive of the alliance had decided that an election be held as soon as possible so that a constitution could be formulated for an immediate independence of South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Mudge said an election should be held with or without the participation of SWAPO. If SWAPO should continue trying to prevent the independence process from working, SWAPO should be broken militarily and the cooperation of the UNITA movement of Angola would be sought by the DTA.

Among the matters which the DTA wants concluded within 30 days are the election process, assurance by the Western countries and the United Nations regarding the impartiality of the secretary general and the UN, the doing away with a psychological advance of any party, the formation of UNTAG [United Nations Transitional Assistance Group] bases of the South African Security Forces and SWAPO in South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA REACTS TO MUDGE SPEECH

LD040810 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa is not standing in the way of independence for South-West Africa/Namibia. He was reacting to a speech by the chairman of the Minister's Council for South-West Africa/Namibia and of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], Mr Dirk Mudge, who had urged that matters affecting the Western settlement plan for the territory be concluded within 30 days and that an election for a constitutional assembly be held not later than March next year.

Mr Botha said that the international community had not taken pleasure in the result of the election in 1978 as a final decision, and the path South-West Africa/Namibia had taken since then with the Western contact group had probably brought the territory nearer to a settlement than at any time in the past.

Mr Botha welcomed the fact that Mr Mudge had appealed to all parties in the territory to stand together on issues on which they agreed against the danger of a Marxist government. Mr Botha said the South African Government was carrying a heavy financial burden regarding Southwest Africa/Namibia and certainly wanted to see that the people of the territory got their house in order in their own interest and showed greater public unity.

Mr Botha said that if the inhabitants of Southwest Africa/Namibia could reach agreement, they would probably succeed in formulating a constitution to their own satisfaction following a successful election.

One of the points made by Mr Mudge in his speech yesterday was that all Cuban troops be withdrawn simultaneously with South African Security Forces. He said that other matters the DTA wanted concluded with the West within 30 days included the election process, assurances of United Nations impartiality, the doing away with a psychological advantage for any party and the formation of the United Nations transitional assistance groups.

GENERALS VILJOEN, MALAN DISCUSS DEFENSE ISSUES

'Savimbi Factor'

MB040729 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jun 82 p 20

[Part two of five-part series of "exclusive" interviews with defense chiefs by Andrew Walker]

[Excerpts] The "Savimbi factor" has an important bearing on the course of the bush war of Namibia, says the chief of the SADF [South African Defense Forces], General Constand Viljoen.

For what he describes as the "ever-increasing power of Savimbi north of the border" is said to be causing severe problems for SWAPO.

Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement controls large sections of Angola -- and SWAPO is being caught in a "catch 22", situation with the South African pre-emptive strikes on the one hand and the UNITA insurgents on the other.

General Viljoen explained that South African strikes on the large SWAPO bases in Angola -- such as Operation Protea -- had caused SWAPO not only to move deeper into Angola, but to operate in smaller groups from smaller bases. But smaller bases are then likely to fall prey to attacks from UNITA, anxious to augment their supplies by siping out such reduced strength SWAPO camps.

If SWAPO gathers in big groups it faces pre-emptive strikes from the SADF. So they split up and face annihilation from the UNITA resistance movement.

"It must be quite a headache for SWAPO because this is an important supply line for Savimbi, to get hold of these bases for the equipment, food and so on there for their own purposes," said the general.

This factor, plus Angola's inability to either come to an agreement with UNITA or to wipe out the movement, had an important bearing on the SWAPO war, said General Villjoen.

How effective are the UNITA insurgents as a fighting force?

General Biljoen said when the SADF operated with UNITA in the Angolan war there were difficulties as the UNITA men were traditionally guerrilla fighters. They were used to hit-and-run tactics, and there were problems in attempting to get UNITA to carry out conventional warfare tasks, such as defending a piece of ground. "Nowadays, of course, it is said they are operating in their traditional role," said the general.

Asked about the state of SWAPO war, he said it was a low-intensity conflict, particularly since the start of South Africa's preemptive strikes in 1978. But while SWAPO had been pushed deep into Angola and faced severe logistic problems when mounting operations, it was not possible to completely wipe out the movement,he said.

"Even if you do a pre-emptive strike like Protea and Daisy you do them a lot of harm. But you can never really annihilate them. They still have the ability to concentrate terrorists."

What about raids such as the recent SWAPO incursion to northern farming areas of Namibia?

General Viljoen believed this was a propaganda exercise which must have taken a great deal of effort for SWAPO to launch. He though that in areas where there was a danger of landmine blasts, the local people would have to travel in landmineproofed vehicles such as were employed in Rhodesia by civilians working in rural areas.

Speaking on the future of the bush war, he said much would depend on whether SWAPO was able to increase the intensity of its operations.

"If they do not then they have not got a hope of being of any major military concern." However, SWAPO was well aware that its strong point "lies not in the military but on the international political side."

Through military operations SWAPO could never hope to defeat the SADF, said General Viljoen. "But they draw a lot of attention. This is what they have in mind."

A major problem facing SWAPO was logistics. Supplies to the Angolan harbours presented no difficultues -- they were brought by ship, said the general. From there the supplies, including weaponry, were transported on tar roads of the Portuguese colonial era to the main centres. Coming south from there, towards the Namibian border, SWAPO encountered difficulties. A tar road runs right to the border, but as General Viljoen put it, the SADF could make it "rather difficult" for SWAPO to use the road for transporting its equipment for operations. "Coming south of the border their logistics capability is almost nil." The logistic capabilities of SWAPO played a big part in the state of the war, he said.

Two factors about SWAPO have surprised the SADF, the general told THE STAR. The SADF is convinced that SWAPO is holding back its better-trained men. Rather than be captured some SWAPO insurgents commit suicide.

General Viljoen said captured SWAPO members were not killed, but were held in custody.

'Improved' SADF

MB040734 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jun 82 p 20

[Excerpts] The SADF [South African Defense Forces] has changed greatly in recent years -- it is now better motivated, better trained and more mobile, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, told THE STAR.

Experience gained by the security forces has resulted in a force that he regards as being second to none. Not only the permanent force, but also the citizen force and the commandos have "improved tremendously. I have great confidence in the citizen force and commandos -- I have seen what they can do against the enemy."

As a fighting force SWAPO came nowhere near the South African military machine. "SWAPO is not a force to be reckoned with militarily," said the minister. More than 5,000 SWAPO members have died in the prolonged bush war, for the loss of about 200 SADF men, he said. But the army took unusually high casualties during operations against the recent SWAPO incursion to the northern White farming area of Namibia.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said this could be attributed mainly to one incident -- seven soldiers were killed when their Ratel armoured personnel carrier was blasted by an RPG-7 rocket.

However, defence chiefs are adamant that "terrorists" cannot hope to score any major military successes over the SADF. The South African Army has been moving with the times and has been greatly modernised in many areas in recent years, with its equipment now including the Ratel and Saracen armoured personnel carriers as well as home-grown weapons systems. But the full extent of the army's modernisation programme is kept secret.

But earlier this year the army lifted the covers off its super weapon -- the massive G5 artillery piece said to be superior to any other 155 mm cannon in the world. So the army's conventional warfare ability has been enhanced further by the Armscor production of the G5 and other rocket artillery systems.

On the counter-insurgency side, South Africa's military chiefs are looking to the proposed area defence scheme to provide a new style of defence.

The new call-up legislation is expected to make available an extra 800,000 men for the SADF. General Viljoen said it would not be possible to defend all rural areas with regular forces. Instead it was envisaged that local populations would be involved in a blanket defence of their own areas, backed up by regular forces. He told THE STAR that this system would be introduced only in areas where required.

UK EMBASSY DENIES ARMS SALES TO ANC, SWAPO

LD031832 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The British Embassy in South Africa has denied that Britain has or would sell arms to the ANC or SWAPO for use against South African troops. A spokesman said that Britain wanted to make the fullest possible denial in this regard and stressed that particular care was taken with British arms sales regarding the possible end users. He said it was possible, with the large free enterprise operations in arms dealings, that weapons with British markings had found their way to SWAPO or the ANC. Such weapons could be between 20 and 30 years old and it was not possible to establish how they had found their way to these organizations.

COMMENTARY ARGUES CUBANS MUST LEAVE ANGOLA

MB040810 Johannesburg International Service in English 0638 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Cuban Factor in Angola"]

[Text] One of the most assiduously ignored aspects of the southern African situation is the barrier posed by 20,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola to efforts to bring stability to the region. But the Cuban factor is coming out of its obscurity. Three weeks ago, Dr Chester Crocker declared that it would have to be removed if a peaceful and stable settlement for South-West Africa was to be achieved.

This week, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the charismatic leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, brought it all together into the limelight. Interviewed on the SABC about UNITA's military successes, Dr Savimbi acknowledged Western fears that their effect might well be to bring about an increase in the number of Cuban troops in Angola. Whatever consequences that might have beyond the country's borders, he himself would welcome it, since it would further unite Angolans against the foreign troops.

The consequences would be far-reaching. It is becoming increasingly clear that the South-West African issue cannot be resolved in isolation.

Above all, it will not be resolved until the situation in the north, the Angolan civil war, and the Cuban presence which sustains it, is dealt with. That means, as Dr Crocker has indicated, that the Cubans there will have to be withdrawn, either before or during the final preparations for South-West Africa's independence. Left to itself, Angola's civil war is going to carry on indefinitely, and the only change that may be expected in the Cuban presence there is an increase in its strength. Western governments involved in a settlement initiative have no alternative now but to face up to the reality of SWAPO's role and backing.

SWAPO will not be forced to the negotiating table to discuss fair and democratic proposals while it has the option of pursuing power through terrorist intimidation. That option is made available to it by a Marxist Angolan Government controlled by Soviet proxy troops. The Western contact group is back where it started in 1977. Inclusion of SWAPO in a negotiated settlement on South-West Africa requires removal of the Cuban factor behind it. That can no longer be ignored.

DEATH SENTENCES OF THREE ANC MEMBERS COMMUTED

MB040820 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Transvaal bailiff said in Pretoria that three men sentenced to death for high treason in the Soekmekaar terrorist trial have had their sentences commuted. The three men, now serving life sentences, are Mcinbithi Johnson Lubisi, Naphiali Manana and Petrus Tsebu Mashigo. They were sentenced to death in November 1980 in the Pretoria supreme court on charges of high treason, attempted murder, robbery and for being members of the banned African National Congress.

HIJACK DEFENDANT COMMENTS ON U.S. SUPPORT

MB031330 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] In Pietermaritzburg, the youngest of the 43 accused in the Air India hijack trial, a 22-year-old Zimbabwe citizen, Mr David Greenhall, told the supreme court this morning that he had made a mistake in his statement to the police about alleged American support for the coup attempt in the Seychelles. In the statement, he claimed that Col Mike Hoare had told a planning committee that President Reagan and General Haig supported the planned coup. However, the colonel had said in fact that President Reagan and General Haig were aware of the plans and had promised that the United States would recognize the new government within 24 hours of the coup.